The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII......NO. 2293. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Slidell's Report in Favor of the Acquisition of Cuba.

MINORITY REPORT OF SENATOR SEWARD.

Cutting Down the Foreign Missions in the House.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE IRWIN.

Trouble in the Union Establishment—Too Heavy a Load for a Lame Nag.

Settlement of the Douglas and Fitch Difficulty.

The Tariff Modifications—The French Spoliation Claims—Matrimonial Rumors Relative to the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The difficulty between Messrs. DOUGLAS and FITCH was not settled until this evening. It is now, however, disposed of, and to-morrow's *Union* will publish the correspondence.

Last night DOUGLAS' friends decided that FITCH'S second note, containing his hypothetical retractions, was not satisfactory. Accordingly DOUGLAS addressed a third note to FITCH, saying in substance, "You seem to have misunderstood my last letter to you, and the motives dictating it, and to have based your retractions upon my explanations. I had no purpose of offering explanations with such view." FITCH replied stating that he had based his retractions on DOUGLAS' explanations, and if the latter withdrew his explanations, he (FITCH) must withdraw his retractions. This seemed to be a notification of what FITCH proposed in the contingency stated. DOUGLAS rejoined that he had obtained substantially what he desired,—the withdrawal of the personal reflections upon himself. Thus ended the correspondence.

ROGER A. PRYOR officiated as the friend of DOUGLAS, and Senator BENJAMIN as the friend of FITCH.

Some of DOUGLAS' friends think that my statement of the debate, published yesterday, may be misconstrued so as to make him the aggressor. Certainly such was not my purpose. On the contrary, I am satisfied, from such facts as I can gather, that the provocation came from the other side, and that the cause of the quarrel with him was sought.

The charges upon which the impeachment of Judge IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, is demanded, were presented to Congress some eight or nine years ago, but were withdrawn by the complainants in consequence of a private arrangement under which the Judge was expected to resign. He *did* write out his resignation and address it to the President; but after it was deposited in the Post Office, his son-in-law intercepted it there, and prevented its being forwarded. Movements for a renewal of the charges have been made two or three times since, but were allayed by similar promises of resignation, which have always been broken, upon the ground that the Judge's friends would not permit him to leave the Bench.

The principal charges are that the Judge has administered the affairs of the Court, in the matter of fees, for the benefit of members of his own family,—that he has convened the Court at times when there was no necessity therefor,—that he has certified to sessions of the Court that never were held, but which are stated to have been held when the Judge was notoriously absent from the city, and that this was done to enhance the fees.

Four successive Clerks of the Court have been examined before the Judiciary Committee, who each testify that they paid part of their fees to the Judge or his family, having been appointed on that condition. It should be stated that these clerks do not assert that they bargained for their appointments on the condition of sharing the fees, but that is the inference charged, from the fact that they did pay over a percentage of their fees to members of the Judge's family. The witnesses attempt no valid reason therefor.

It has also been proved that he appointed his son-in-law assignee in bankruptcy in nearly fifteen hundred cases, without any security for the proper discharge of the duties, or for moneys coming into his hands, and that this assignee never has settled a single account.

It is also proven that the Judge drew out of bank, on his own private check, moneys deposited by the Court, belonging to suitors, and being proceeds of assignments in bankruptcy.

There is much more testimony still to be introduced. Both the Judge and complainants appear before the Committee by counsel. The transactions out of which the complaint proceeds, extend over a period of nearly twenty years.

The complainants claimed the right to introduce testimony to prove the utter incompetency and hopeless imbecility of the Judge. The Committee ruled out all such testimony, upon the ground that the disabilities charged are not subjects of impeachment, as the Constitution provides that remedy only in cases of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Counsel for complainants rejoined that then there is no remedy for the public in a case where a Judge, without committing a positively criminal act, is by reason of imbecility utterly incompetent to discharge the high and responsible duties of his office. The Committee being pressed for time, have not discussed the point. The Constitution is evidently imperfect upon this point; and it would seem to be true that there is no remedy in the case mentioned, except by abolishing the Judicial District, and thus legislating the incumbent out of office.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, Esq., U. S. Appraiser at New-York, RICHARD TELLER, Esq., an assistant Appraiser at the same port for sixteen years, and C. C. WALDEN, Esq., former Deputy Collector, are all here engaged in conferring with Mr. COBB, at his request, in relation to tariff modifications. The Secretary is making a final effort to get a tariff that shall be satisfactory to Southern sentiment, and which can at the same time be made acceptable to the Pennsylvania interests. The Hon. HENRY M. PHILLIPS, of Philadelphia, and a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, earnestly insists upon such modifications as shall fully and completely satisfy his constituents, even if he breaks with the Administration.

The resolution offered by Mr. SICKLES, a day or two since, asking information as to who are the present owners of the French Spoliations claims, &c., was evidently moved at the suggestion of the President himself, who wants the bill strangled in the House, to save him from the necessity of a veto imperatively demanded by the South, or the perils to follow a refusal to veto.

As Mr. BUCHANAN is fully committed to the bill by half a dozen of his own votes in its favor, and some standard arguments in support of the claims when he was in the Senate, he is evidently in an awkward predicament if the bill should pass the House. Mr. PHILLIPS objected to Mr. SICKLES' resolution, so that it cannot be got in except by a two-third vote for suspension of the rules.

There are abundant rumors afloat to the effect that the President is likely to lead to the hymenial altar an accomplished and estimable widow lady of Georgia. Perhaps this accounts for the especial care and elegance of our bachelor President's dress. It is matter of frequent remark that Mr. BUCHANAN, in his handsome brown frock coat, white vest and cravat, and patent-leather pumps, is one of the most elegantly-dressed young men in the capital. S.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1858.

The last link is about being broken between President BUCHANAN and his organ, the Washington *Union*. Poor WENDELL has been duped until he finds himself bankrupt. The bargain was that the Administration should use the *Union* and furnish two editors, to whom WENDELL should pay five thousand dollars each. The President selected Mr. JOHNSON, and the Cabinet called into their service Mr. HUGHES, a son-in-law of Secretary FLOYD'S. In consideration, Mr. WENDELL was to receive the *Executive* printing.

Such was the contract, but Mr. BUCHANAN subsequently insisted upon a division of certain jobs with Mr. RICE, of the *Pennsylvanian*, promising to make it up. This WENDELL agreed to stand, in order to keep peace in the family, when other demands were made for a division of spoils, and soon the proprietor of the *Union* was left with his establishment sinking him many thousand dollars a year. The books show a loss of $19,000 for the past year—while the promised Executive jobs were either peddled out to other papers, or given to WENDELL to be shared in partnership with others, who were clamoring for the means of existence.

When the *Pennsylvanian* was sold out, WENDELL proceeded with the job of Post-Office blanks alone, with a fair prospect of recovering a portion of his losses; but he was sent for a few days since by Mr. BUCHANAN, and informed that he must place one-half of the proceeds of this job at the disposal of the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to be distributed among the needy papers of Pennsylvania. This Mr. WENDELL most respectfully declined to do—and the result is now a threatened blowing up of the organ. It is already much out of tune, as an employe was running around a few evenings since hunting up some one to prepare a leader.

The establishment was sold some months ago to Messrs. APPLETON & MCDONELL, of Maine, and Major NICOLSON, of Tennessee, who holds a mortgage on the whole concern, was sent for to ratify the transfer. The contracts were prepared ready to be executed next morning but it leaked out that night that PRIOR, of the *South*, was going into the *States*, and the *Union* purchaser refused to sign. This was the origin of the report of Mr. APPLETON'S going into the Organ. The rumor is that WENDELL is minus about $50,000 clear loss in the transaction. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, opened the bids for the remaining portion of the loan authorized in June last. Bids were received from forty-four different parties, and the rates of premiums varied from three-quarters to five per cent. Those who offered more than two and a half per cent. premium get about six millions. The remaining four millions will be divided between the bidders who offered from two to two and a-half per cent. premium.

The following are all the bids:

A. M. TUSCA, New-York, $20,000 at rates varying from 105@105 3-100.

Hudson River Bank, New-York, $24,000, at rates varying from 102¾@103¼.

THOMPSON & BROTHERS, New-York, $1,000,000, at rates varying from 100 15-100@100 2-15.

Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, $75,000, at rates varying from 100¾@103¼, and $25,000 at 102½.

S. BEREND & Co., New-York, $100,000 at 102½, and $500,000 at from 102@102¼.

M. MORGAN & SON, New-York, $50,000 at 102 56-100, and $950,000 at rates varying from 101 56-100@102 46-100.

New-Haven Bank $30,000, at rates varying from 100 52½@100 27½.

CRONISE & Co., Philadelphia, $300,000, at 101 13-100 @101 78 100, and $200,000 at from 102 9-100@102 59-100.

B. H. FIELD, New-York, $40,000, at from 100½, to 101, and $50,000 at from 103 to 103½.

The United States Trust Company, New-York, $300,000, at from 100 47-100 to 101 87-100.

WARD & Co., New York, $25,000, at 101¾, and $275,000 at from 102 to 102½.

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, New-York, $200,000 at from 101 65-100 to 101 95-100, and $300,000 at from 102 5-100 to 102 40 100.

W. HOGE & Co., New-York, $400,000, at from 101 62-100 to 101 92-100, and $160,000 at 102 2-100.

SWEENEY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & Co., get $3,000,000, at 102 89 100.

Bank of New-York, $100,000, at 101 55-100, and $300,000 at from 102 5-100 to 102 55-100.

J. B. SEARING, New-York, $10,000, at 101 26-100.

SEARING & BROTHERS, Newark, N. J., $10,000, at 101.

TREVOR & COLGATE, New-York, $210,000 at 100½, and $300,000 at 102 7-100@102 47-100.

A. E. SELLEMAN, New-York, $150,000 from 102@102½.

East River Savings Institution, $200,000, at from 102¼@102¾.

W. TAGE, New-York, $400,000, at from 101 1-100@101 91-100, and $275,000 at from 102 1-100@103 1-100.

Seamen's Savings Bank, New-York, $30,000 at par, and $450,000 at from 100½@100¾.

H. MEIGS, Jr., and SMITH, New-York, $150,000, at from 101 3-100@101 53-100, and $50 000 at 102 3-100.

MCKIM & Co., Baltimore, $250,000, at from 100½@101.

W. T. COLEMAN & Co., New-York, $40,000, at from 101@101½; and $60,000 at from 102 6-100@103.

CLARKE, DODGE & Co., New-York, $500,000, at from 102 27-100@102 52-100.

R. W. MONTGOMERY, New-York, $60,000 at from 103 @103 20 100.

A. NICHOLSON, New-York, $10,000 at 101½, and $20,000, at from 102@102½.

National Bank, New-York, $100,000 at 103¼.

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, $400,000, at from 102 01@103 01.

T. DEHON, New-York, $100,000, at from 102 05@102 08.

Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, $150,000, at 103.

State Bank of New-York, Troy, $20,000, at from 102 87-100@103 1 100.

Manufacturers' Bank, Troy, $10,000 at par, and $40,000 at from 100 10-100@101.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, $600,000, at from 102 21-100 @103 21-100.

BAIN & Co., New-York, $300,000, from 101 1-100@101 15-100.

Bank of Washington, North Carolina, $5,000 at 104.

New-Haven Bank, $30,000, at from 100 65-100@100 77-100.

F. M. KETCHUM & BROS., New-York, $40,000 at 101¾, and $40 000 at from 102@102¼.

KETCHUM, HOME & Co., $20,000 at par; $150,000 at 101½, and $150,000 at 102.

Home Insurance Company, New-York, $20,000 at par, and $100,000 at from 100¾@101.

MARIE & KANZ, New-York, $90,000 at from $101 14@101 74-100; $223,000 at from $102 22-100@102 59-100, and $25,000 at 103.

ROLLINS BROS., New-York, $25,000, at from 102 5-100 @102 55 100.

F. LELAND, New-York, $25,000, at par.

A. BROWN & SON, Baltimore, $100,000, at 102 1-100.

R. J. NEVIN, Washington, $300,000 at 101½; $200,000 at 102; and $300,000 at 103.

RIGGS & Co., Washington, $3,067,000 at from 100 57-000 to 100 76-100; and $1,830,000 at 101.

LOCKWOOD & Co., New-York, $1,500,000, at from 102 11-100@103.

CLARKE, DODGE & Co., New-York, $1,000,000 at 102 11-100.

The whole sum offered amounted to over thirty-one million of dollars.

The bill, reported by Mr. BRANCH to-day, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, proposes to appropriate $30,000,000 to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity and for the settlement of all difficulties with her, including the cession of the Island of Cuba. It also authorizes the President, if he shall see fit, to advance this sum in advance of the ratification of the treaty.

The majority say in their report, that they hope that circumstances may never occur, rendering it incumbent on the United States, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation, to take possession of the island without the concurrence of Spain, but if they should, summary measures could be much more easily justified, if we are prepared to show that we have exhausted all honorable negotiations in attempts to avert the necessity, and had offered to Spain an equivalent in exchange for it, as such an offer might be necessary to complete vindication of this Government hereafter. We ought not to be deterred from making it by any supposed unwillingness on the part of Spain to accept it, or even to entertain it in an amicable spirit.

The Secretary of the Trersury has decided that stereoscopic views are subject to a duty of fifteen, glycerine of twenty-four, and stereoscopes composed of a manufacture of mahogany and cut-glass combined thirty, per centum.

XXXVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Vice-President submitted to the Senate an elaborate memorial from the Legislature of Indiana, setting forth that that State is unrepresented in the United States Senate, and has commissioned no other persons to represent her therein except HENRY S. LANE and WILLIAM MUNROE MACCARTHY, whom therefore the memorialists pray may be admitted as Senators from Indiana in the Federal Senate.

A general desire having been expressed to hear the memorial read, the Secretary commenced reading, but becoming tedious, it was referred, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, to the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, gave notice that he would to-morrow submit a resolution to give said LANE and MACCARTHY the privilege of the floor while their claims to seats are pending.

Mr. BIGLER presented memorials from Pennsylvania in favor of specific duties on iron, etc.

Mr. CAMERON presented a similar memorial, and took occasion to make some sarcastic remarks on the zeal of the President in Kansas affairs, and hoped he would exercise the same energy in remodeling the tariff, which course of action would gain him the confidence of his State.

Mr. BIGLER replied to his colleague that he too would unite in carrying out the spirit of the resolutions, because he believed they embodied the sentiments of the majority of his constituents, but he thought the worst friends of a prompt readjustment of the tariff are those who would give it the form of a party question. No man could misunderstand the purport of his colleague's remarks, which was to throw doubt on the good faith of the Executive. At a proper time he (Mr. BIGLER) would express his sentiments at length on the subject of the tariff. Meantime he was prepared to treat it as a business question, affecting the Treasury and the great industrial interests of the country, without making it in any way a question of party.

Mr. CAMERON retorted on the recently-expressed national views of Mr. BIGLER. He himself admired that feature in Southern gentlemen that they battle bravely for their own States. If Pennsylvania would do as much, Congress would do for her all she wanted.

Without further remark the memorials were referred.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation reported that it is not considered necessary by the Committee to enlarge upon the vast importance of the acquisition of Cuba. Its ultimate acquisition may be considered a fixed purpose of the United States—a purpose resulting from political and geographical necessities which have been recognized by all parties and Administrations, and in regard to which the popular voice has been expressed unanimously. The purchase and annexation of Louisiana led as a necessary corollary to Florida, and both point with unerring certainty to Cuba. What the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi was to the West, Cuba would become to the nation. Our leading statesmen have endeavored with steadiness and perseverance to hasten the consummation. Here are quoted the opinions of JEFFERSON, ADAMS, CLAY and VAN BUREN; of Mr. BUCHANAN, in his dispatch to Mr. SAUNDERS; of Mr. EVERETT, in his letter to Count SARTIGES, and of Mr. MARCY, in his dispatch to Mr. SOULE. From these authorities it was manifest that the ultimate acquisition of Cuba has long been regarded as not only desirable, but inevitable. The only difference is in regard to the time, mode and conditions of obtaining it. The law of our national existence is a growth we cannot disobey. While we should not unduly stimulate it, we should be careful not to impose upon ourselves a regimen so strict as to prevent its healthy development. England, France and Russia are all expanding by the same law of progression; but their growth is the absorption of weaker Powers, while ours is the result of geographical position, higher civilization, and greater aptitude for government. We have neither the right nor disposition to find fault with this. Let England pursue her annexation in India, France in Africa or to the Rhine—let Russia subdue barbarous Asia, and we shall look on their progress, if not with favor, at least with indifference. We claim, on this hemisphere, the same privilege. We repeat that it is but a question of time. The fruit that was not ripe in JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' day is now mature, and the question is: Shall it be plucked by a friendly hand, prepared to compensate its proprietor with a princely guerdon; or shall it fall to the ground? As Spain cannot long maintain her grasp on it, there are but three alternatives: *First*—The possession of Cuba by one of the great European Powers, which is incompatible with our safety, and must consequently be resisted. *Second*—The independence of the Island, which would result in a protectorate more or less disguised—if under ours, annexation would follow—if under European, civil and servile war would ensue. The *third* is annexation, and the question is how is this to be done? The answer is by conquest or negotiation. Conquest even without the hostile interference of other powers than Spain would be expensive, and with such interference would involve the whole civilized world in war. Purchase then is the only practical course, but that cannot be attempted with success, unless the President be clothed with the powers to negotiate and pay, as he has suggested in his message. Much has been said of the danger of confiding such powers to the Executive, but we have three examples in Louisiana, Florida and Mexico. Much has also been said of the indelicacy of the offer; that it would wound the Spanish pride, and be rejected with contempt. For many years has our desire to make the purchase been known to the world. We simply say to Spain, "You have a distant possession, held by a precarious tenure, which is almost indispensable to us for the protection of our commerce, and which may, from its peculiar geographical position, character, population, and mode in which it is governed, lead at any time to a rupture, which both nations would deprecate. This possession yields you a net revenue, not amounting on an average series of years to one hundredth part of the price we offer you for it. True, you have refused to sell hitherto, but circumstances are changing daily, and our offer may now be more acceptable than in 1848. Should war break out in Europe, Spain can scarcely hope to escape being involved in it, and the Cubans may seize the opportunity to proclaim their independence. Further, our Minister will not broach the subject of purchase till he has reason to believe it will be favorably entertained. Spain is a country of *coup d'etats* and *pronunciamientos*—the Minister of to-day may be a fugitive to-morrow. With the forms of a responsible government, Spain is a despotism sustained by the bayonet. Her financial condition is one of extreme embarrassment, and a crisis may arise whenever the dynasty may be overthrown, unless a large sum of ready money can be raised forthwith. The President says we would not, if we could, acquire Cuba except by honorable negotiation, and he will not depart from such a course, unless circumstances, which he does not anticipate, render the departure justifiable under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation. He tells us it may be necessary to renew negotiations and make an advance without awaiting its ratification by the Senate. This in point of fact is an appeal to Congress for an expression of its opinion on the propriety of renewing the negotiation. Should we fail to give him the means he will consider it an intimation that we do not desire the acquisition of the island. The report then goes on to say, that if, as has been said, the Cubans do not desire a transfer, it would be a very serious objection to the measure, but the Cubans would be less than men if they were contented with their lot, and the Committee have the best authority for asserting that nearly the entire native population of Cuba desire annexation. The report then proceeds at considerable length to discuss the bearing of annexation on the Slave-trade, urging that "that illegal traffic is now confined to Cuba and Porto Rico, and that Spain could have suppressed it as completely as Brazil has done, but has not done so. Therefore, those who desire to extirpate the Slave-trade may find in their sympathy for the African an incentive to support this bill." Then turning round, the report proceeds to relieve the mind of Southern gentlemen of their apprehension of peril to their institution from the different elements which Cuban society is made of; further adding that the annexation would increase the comforts of the slave. Next the circumlocution of Hispano-Cuban diplomacy is referred to and condemned. Statistics are cited to show the value of the island, especially as it would give us the monopoly of sugar, and finally, purchase is recommended now as a measure of economy before the price be raised. Since the reference of the bill to the Committee, the President has announced that no correspondence has been exchanged, and he takes occasion to repeat that any negotiation should receive the prior sanction of Congress. This emphatic reiteration throws upon Congress the responsibility of failure, if it be withheld—indeed the inference is sufficiently clear that without some expression of opinion by Congress, the President will not feel justified in renewing the negotiations.

Mr. MASON said it was perhaps understood that all who concurred with the Committee in the presentation of this report did not concur in some of its recommendations. The report had stated that it is the policy of this Government to extend its dominions by successive acquisition of territory. He did not believe in such a policy.

Mr. SEWARD, as the representative of the minority of the Committee, introduced a bill calling on the President to transmit to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, a statement of the relation then existing between this country and Spain. The bill also requires a statement of the condition of the Treasury and effective condition of the army and navy at that time, so as to enable Congress to judge whether it may be necessary to adopt any extraordinary measures to maintain the rights and interests of the United States in regard to Spain.

Mr. SEWARD proceeded to show the financial hindrances to the acquisition of Cuba. The passage of this bill also conferred upon the President powers which would compel the Senate to ratify them if exercised. This bill was in derogation of Senatorial powers. He had supposed that political necessities would cause Cuba to gravitate to the Continent, as has been stated by illustrious statesmen, but the time nor opportunity had never presented themselves, and he doubted if we had arrived at that point now. For ten years we had made no overtures to Spain for the purchase of Cuba, and she now clings more tenaciously to the island than when she was in a less prosperous condition. She was now in perfect repose. He read to the Senate a report of a debate in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, showing that the Government intended to demand reparation from the President of the United States for the alleged insult contained in his Message regarding the purchase. Mr. SEWARD thought the proposition to buy Cuba now unwise and ridiculous, and characterized its purchase as much of a necessity as that offered by the auction woman in the play, who thought that it might "come so handy."

Mr. BAYARD briefly advocated the passage of the bill reported. He thought it might be passed, whether the object was attained or not.

Mr. FOOT said that when the proposition was fairly before the Senate, he would give his views upon the subject.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, replied to Mr. SEWARD, arguing the constitutional objections. He thought the Senator was mistaken in saying that the Senate was obliged to ratify the treaty made by the President. It was no derogation of Senatorial power, as any Senator could exercise his constitutional powers by opposing it when it came before the Senate.

Without action, the Senate went into Executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The House took up Mr. STEPHENS' resolution setting apart the first two days in February for the consideration of Territorial business.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, would not consent unless a proviso be added to exclude the admission of new States.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that there was only one State applying for admission. He wished to take up the Oregon bill as soon as practicable, and was willing that Mr. MORGAN should offer an amendment, as he had indicated, after the rules shall have been suspended to admit this resolution.

Mr. MORGAN dissented. He wanted the proviso added now.

The House refused to suspend the rules—ayes, 105, nays, 71—not two thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution, which was passed, limiting the debate on private bills next Saturday to two five-minute speeches on each.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the witnesses before the several Investigation Committees.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, offered an amendment, that no part of the money shall be paid for the defence of any parties implicated, or for the constructive mileage of witnesses, which was rejected.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, offered an amendment providing, that hereafter not more than ten cents per mile shall be paid the officer for the distance actually and necessarily traveled in summoning witnesses. The bill passed with the latter amendment.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered an amendment limiting the missions to Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, China, Peru, Turkey and Nicaragua.

After debate, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. STEWART, of Maryland, expressed himself against this movement of cutting down the number of foreign missions. It was retrenchment in the wrong direction, and would not be approved by the people.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, made similar remarks. He was opposed to this miserable system of curtailment. The game was not worth the candle.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, said some of the Ministers were the most extraordinary on earth, and not one but the Minister to England can speak the language of the country to which he is sent.

Mr. MILES, of South Carolina, protested against the penny-wise and pound-foolish conduct of curtailing the diplomatic system. Economy, like charity, should begin at home, and gentlemen should apply themselves to the correction of wasteful, reckless and lavish expenditures under their immediate control.

During the discussion on the amendment to dispense with the Foreign Ministers, Mr. LOVEJOY said the appointing of them was taken from monarchical governments, at the time when one man ruled the State, and his wife ruled the monarchy. What had the Minister to France been doing for a year past? Settling a question about gilt buttons and small clothes—[laughter]—that is the Lord's truth—and playing gentleman usher to the snobocracy of America, and introducing them to the aristocracy of Europe—and quarreling with his subordinates because they were better dancers than himself. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, as a State rights and Virginia Democrat, protested against the principle advanced by Mr. CRAWFORD and others, that the President has unlimited power to appoint foreign Ministers. Such was not the doctrine in the better days of the Republic.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, contended that the President, under the Constitution, has the right to appoint Ambassadors without provision of law. An appropriation for specified Ministers was suggestive to the President as to whom he should appoint. He was, however, willing to vote money to enable the President to appoint Ministers whenever the public interests require them.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, had a horror of Executive usurpation, and an equal horror of Congressional usurpation. The Committee of Ways and Means had reported a bill in accordance with existing law, but gentlemen who voted to strike out the missions had not the courage to face the music and vote the repeal of these laws. As to Mr. DALLAS engaging in stock-jobbing, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOVEJOY) had repeated a slander.

After further debate the Committee rose before disposing of the bill.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill appropriating $30 000,000 to enable the President to acquire Cuba. The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE of New-York, spoke upon the principles which are claimed for the support of the Homestead bill. He proceeded to prove by incontestible considerations the indefeasible right of all to representative portions of the soil. The mysterious connection between man and the earth is established by the divine decree that in the sweat of his face he should eat his bread. He dwelt upon, and showed by reference to interesting statistics, that throughout Europe in all ages has the freedom of man been proportionate to his admission to the soil, and produced statistics in proof of his assertion, that the distribution of land among the people would increase the national wealth and prosperity. He claimed the unoccupied public domain for the seat of an empire yet to come—composite in order with an infusion of the Irish, German and European blood.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, spoke in support of the fishing bounties, and alluded to the speeches which have been made in the Senate against them, arguing the advantage of the sections, so far as the appropriations were concerned, against New-England. The Naval officers who had underrated the services of the fishermen, were of the Barnabas Barnacle and John John Funks. If in the service, altogether very nautical people, no doubt, but not good judges of the capacity of seamen. He alluded to the postal expenses, and quoted from the Postmaster-General's report, in support of the fact, that Massachusetts, last year, paid into the treasury $176,000, while Alabama takes out $187,000, or thereabouts. Of the 9,000 seamen, registered in 1857, more than 4,000 were registered in Massachusetts.

Messrs. KELLOGG, AVERY, ALKINS and others made speeches—then the House adjourned.

The Santa Fe Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Santa Fé Mail of the 5th inst. reached Independence yesterday. Peace had been concluded with the Navajo Indians. The Neosho Mail party arrived at Santa Fé on the 2d. They were detained by slow movements of Lieut. BEALE'S party, in whose company they traveled. They saw no Indians, but signs of their vicinity were visible every day. The strength of the company was doubtless the only reason of their not being attacked. No Santa Fé newspapers have been received.

Fire in Newark—Seven Horses Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Jan. 24.

A fire broke out, at about 2 o'clock this morning, in the stable No. 9 William-street, destroying it, together with the adjoining stable No. 11. Seven horses with harness, &c., were destroyed. Some of our prominent citizens lost valuable horses that were boarding there. The loss is not accurately known, but is supposed to be about $5,000.

The Supposed Slaver Laurens.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Monday, Jan. 24.

On the examination of the stores and outfit of the bark *Laurens*, seized as a slaver in this port on Thursday last by the United States Marshal, she has been libelled by the Government.

Surrender of the Captain of the Yacht Wanderer.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Captain of the yacht *Wanderer* surrendered himself, on Saturday, to the United States Marshal, and was held to bail in $5,000.

The New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The new United States Loan is reported to have been taken at over 102 per cent. The combination bid is understood to have been at 102.

Fire at Sturgis, Mich.

ADRIAN, Monday, Jan. 24.

A fire at Sturgis, Mich, this morning, destroyed $28,000 worth of property. Insurance, $5,000. Loss of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, $17,000; no insurance.

The Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 24.

The difficulties between Governor MATTESON and the employes of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad have been arranged, and the trains commence running to-day.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Overland Mail with San Francisco dates of the 31st ultimo, has arrived here.

A discredited rumor prevailed at San Francisco that Senator GWIN would resign his seat for the Secretaryship of the Treasury. In consequence of this, some stir was noticeable among those ambitious of succeeding Mr. GWIN.

The Overland Mail from Kansas had arrived at Stockton.

A hundred thousand dollar prize in the Havana lottery had been won by some parties in San Francisco.

The steamer *Hermann* had been advertised for sale by the U. S. Marshal, to satisfy judgments obtained by the crew against her.

DEXTER BRIGHAM, Jr., had failed for $198,000. Business at San Francisco was very dull, and rice, sugar and candles had sensibly declined.

The dates from Victoria are to the 25th of December. The Fraser River was open again, and late discoveries had increased the faith in the richness of the gold fields in that region.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Great Republic*, 120 days from New-York; *Zephyr*, from Boston; *Pride of the Sea*, from Malaga; *Jean Bart*, from Bordeaux; *Auckland*, from Bongkok.

Large Fire in South-street.

$35,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER AND CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Last evening, a few minutes before 10 o'clock, as Policeman KOHLER of the First Ward, and Private Watchman SYLVEY were patrolling South-street, they noticed smoke issuing apparently from the first floor of the four-story brick building No. 31 South-street. They immediately gave the alarm, and soon several Engine Companies were on hand. The front door was immediately burst open to admit a stream of water, but just as an entrance was forced, an explosion took place of several kegs of gunpowder stored in a clothing store on the first floor, and a stream of fire shot from the door, and almost reached across the street, a distance of nearly forty feet. Several persons were knocked down and injured. Among those who were burned are the following:

Captain MACKEY, of Insurance Patrol No. 1, badly burned about the head.

DANIEL DONOVAN, one of the Assistant-Engineers, burnt about the head and arms, but not seriously injured.

PATRICK MORAN, of Insurance Patrol No. 1, burnt about the head and arms.

THOMAS MCCAULEY, member of Engine Company No. 5, badly burnt, and removed to the Hospital.

Except MCCAULEY, the wounded men were taken to the First Ward Station-house and properly cared for.

The whole building in half an hour, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, was wrapped in flames, and at 12 o'clock nothing remained of the building but the bare walls.

At one time the premises Nos. 30 and 32 South-street were in great danger, but, through the exertions of the firemen, the flames were stayed. The fire, it is supposed, originated from some combustible material coming in contact with a large stove in the clothing-store. The following are among the principal losers:

NO. 30 SOUTH-STREET.

First, second and third floors were occupied by WALSH, CARVER & Co., ship stores and chandlery; and SAMUEL M. MEGEE, sailmaker, occupied the fourth floor. The damage to this building was principally from water, which did considerable injury to the stock of WALSH, CARVER & Co.

NO. 31 SOUTH-STREET.

First floor said to be occupied by HAWKINS & KETCHUM as a clothing store.

Second floor occupied by SIMPSON & MAYHEW, shipping merchants.

Third floor occupied by REVANS & Co., shipping merchants.

Fourth floor occupied by JOHN J. CONOLLY, ship and house painter; W. RAY & Co., auctioneers, and DAVID T. TRUNDY, sailmaker.

NO. 32 SOUTH-STREET.

The premises were badly injured by water, and were occupied by STURGES & Co., shipping merchants, and RISING & Co., merchants.

All the above parties, we believe, are fully insured in our City Insurance Companies, but our Reporter used every effort to correctly ascertain the fact, but was unsuccesful.

On the way to the conflagration Engine Company No. 31 ran over a man named FRANCIS ——, in Pearl-street and injured him very badly. Engine Company No. 6 ran over a young man named DRISCOLL, at the corner of Chatham-square and Mulberry-street, and the wheels of the engine passed over his stomach, inflicting severe, and, it is thought, fatal injuries. Both were removed to the New-York Hospital.

As soon as the alarm of fire was given, as usual, a large crowd of persons assembled in front of the Exempt Engine-house to see the departure of the steam fire-engine kept there. The "John G. Storm" having had a crank-pin broken at the late fire in Duane-street, she is laid up for repairs, and the "John C. Crary" has been put in her place. Our reporter proceeded to the house, and found the engine, ten minutes after the bell struck, all ready to proceed, steam being kept up in her night and day. Owing to the following "old fogy" arrangement, the engine did not get to the scene of the conflagration until 11¼ o'clock. When a fire breaks out a member of the Exempt Engine Company proceeds to the spot, and if in his judgment it is worth while, he runs back to the engine-house and informs the engineers in charge of the steamer to proceed. The steamer, unlike her mate the "Storm," proceeded in a very quiet manner to the fire, and in a short time after arriving put a tremendous stream of water on, which in five minutes told with great effect. No doubt if the engine had arrived at the fire immediately on hearing the alarm, nearly half the present loss would have been prevented. The engine drew her water directly from the river, and her last night's performance to a disinterested person must have been very satisfactory.

The Whitney Imbroglio.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "Medical Ethics," in Saturday's TIMES, reviews, in a very lucid and satisfactory manner, the facts of the Whitney case, as presented to the Academy of Medicine. In one place, however, you make Mr. WHITNEY responsible for the rumor that Dr. GREEN had perforated his windpipe with the sponge probang, or metallic tube; whereas, his intemperate exclamation merely referred to his being hurt. Now, it is not denied that the injurious rumor of the "punctured windpipe" originated with Drs. BEALES and MOTT. "Punctured windpipe" was their diagnosis; of "punctured windpipe" the patient was dying; and for "punctured windpipe" it was vain to prescribe therapeutic treatment. Accordingly, the patient did die, and the conjecture of his physicians seemed to be verified. The *post mortem*, however, revealed that, while there was no lesion of the windpipe, there was an abscess contiguous to it as large as a hen's egg, pressing and encroaching on the tube; and, moreover, a cavity at the apex of the left lung, from which a small aperture led through the surface, so as to communicate with the general cellular tissue of the body. The first thought of Doctors BEALES and MOTT was confessedly erroneous, and their after thought, that the abscess in the neck and the cavity of the left lung were caused by Dr. GREEN'S treatment, was evidently not an impartial scientific judgment, but an alternative suggested by the exigency of their position. As the case now stands, it is settled that Mr. WHITNEY did not die of a "punctured windpipe." As regards the real cause of his death, it was undoubtedly the abscess which had developed itself in the neck subsequently to Dr. GREEN'S inspection of the parts, on Dec. 14. If, instead of despairing of the case, from a mistaken diagnosis, the physician had opened the abscess, the life of the patient might have been saved. The theory of Dr. BEALES, that the abscess was caused by Dr. GREEN'S treatment, is, as we have already remarked, a mere refuge from previous error. MEDICUS.

The Newsboys Lodging-House.

Such temperatures as we have been enduring of late show us that more than a bed is necessary for comfort at night. A plenty of "covers" is essential. All the beds of the Newsboys Lodging-house are now full, and boys sleep on the floor near the stove, but more bed-clothing (such as quilts) is much needed for the comfort of those who can get beds. Families having any to spare, or benevolent sewing societies seeking worthy fields of labor, cannot do better than by sending an agent to the Institution to learn the facts in the case and then act as seems best. Any information will be cheerfully imparted, by applying personally, or by letter, to the Superintendent.

C. WIGAND, No. 124 Fulton-street, New-York.

FRANCE IN AMERICA.

Appeal to Napoleon III. to Protect the Catholic States of America against the United States.

M. Felix Belly's Letter to the Emperor upon the Message of President Buchanan.

SIRE: Providence, whose intervention in the affairs of the world is always apparent to all but the dullest minds, has given a proof of it in placing upon the head of your Majesty the crown of CHARLEMAGNE, at the moment when events demand, for the safety of humanity, the reconstitution of one of those Imperial influences which have, at all decisive epochs, burst upon the world as a pledge of safety and of resurrection.

The accession of your Majesty to the Empire was surrounded by all the signs which give to an event a providential character, and which establish between the event and the Divinity a sympathy of ideas and of interests of which it is not given to common men to comprehend the importance and the grandeur. Human reason, exhausted by its own strength, did not foresee your Majesty's elevation: the logic of events seemed to place Western Europe upon a very different level from that upon which it stands to-day:—power, force, relative intelligence, the will of those who controlled them, all refused in thought to follow the bold conqueror and saviour of the Napoleonic eagles. Your Majesty alone was convinced of your destinies; alone, your Majesty communed with God in the secrecy of your aspirations; and now human reason, the logic of events, power, force and intelligence confess that they were deceived,—and to-day your Majesty compels them to bow before that providential fatality of which but yesterday they dared to think themselves independent.

Providence, Sire, has elevated your Majesty under conditions very superior to those of ordinary sovereigns. He has consecrated you by the popular suffrage; he has consecrated you by that divine favor so signally manifested to the prisoner of Ham; and by a triple consecration he has placed you at the head of the only nation which could again vindicate the right of exercising a universal influence, for she is the only one which can group around her a majority of the other nations, without being accused of following selfish or interested schemes. Should the Emperor of Russia send his armies to any part of the earth, it would be impossible to persuade any one that was not solely for the interest of Russia; if the Queen of England display the British flag upon any ocean, she cannot convince any one that she does it in the interest of any country but her own. These two sovereigns, who represent the one Absolutism, and other a *soi-disant* Liberty, are so bound to their own exclusive interest by the narrowness of their national religion, that they can never exercise a universal influence. It is not so with your Majesty, and it is to the eminently Catholic character of your power that you can, without being accused of egotism or of ambition, carry everywhere the flag of France, in which all the nations will see anything but the flag of an encroaching people. The Imperial crown which binds the brow of your Majesty will be naturally hailed everywhere as the sister of the tiara, and France will be respected as the elder sister of the Latin races.

This title of Latin races, given some years since to all the races which recognize the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope, merits the attention of your Majesty. It is a symptom of a simultaneous desire among them to enter into an alliance, under powerful protection, to resist the disorganizing invaders by whom they are menaced. This protection, ardently desired by the Latin races, your Majesty alone can exercise, and it is for that we wait.

It will not be difficult, Sire, to show your Majesty on which side are justice, glory and truth in the struggle which the Latin races are compelled to sustain against the other races. I have shown above that the French Sovereign is the only one who can unfurl the flag of his country without being accused of wishing to serve exclusively his own interests or ambition. All others have made ideas subordinate to material considerations: he is the only one who has made ideas paramount. All the malcontents who have sown the seeds of division in the Christian world, and retarded the march of civilization, neglect or forget this truth. It need only be recalled to persuade the world that all the schisms, in nationalizing religion or in propagating indifference, have checked civilization and retarded the advent of Unity, of which Catholicism is the only means. It is because they have refused to be convinced of it, that arts and literature have declined, the human mind has been abased, disorder has arisen in the family, in society, in the State, and that the races, becoming selfish, have sought to conquer for themselves the sceptre of universal monarchy. Happily the evil has not been slow in developing, by actual facts, the horror of its results. For a moment, fascinated by it, the Latin races see the abyss towards which it leads them; the need of faith becomes felt by them—but a need of that faith which they formerly professed—of a synthetic faith—raised above the material and glorifying ideas in the elevation of man towards God. The Latin races know that Catholicism alone glorifies ideas thus—that the arts, literature, great thoughts and great deeds are only possible through it; and they seek some one who, in defending them against their enemies, will establish their tottering society upon a solid base. Are not glory, justice and truth on the side of those races who ask to resume civilization where it was left by the errors, the ambitions and the evil wills of the pretended Reform?

Many pages would be needed to bring together under the eyes of your Majesty the numerous proofs which testify, among the Latin races, the desire of union against their invaders; but your Majesty has too profoundly studied the causes and the results of the revolution which has been going on in the world for the last three centuries, not to understand better than I do all these recent proofs. Providentially that revolution must end at the point whence it started. FRANCIS the First, in the person of the man chosen by events, must be reënthroned, and the promises of the sixteenth century must, sooner or later, be realized. Everything has converged to this end, and it is for the purpose of attaining it that Providence has thrice consecrated your Majesty. As to the French nation, it has not lost an hour of its history without approaching the destiny to which it is called—the most sublime of all destinies, since it consists in the defence of justice, truth, thought, without ever claiming any other reward than the honor of having defended them. I would that my space permitted me to recall here one of the events which have led France from the *renaissance* of the sixteenth to the *renaissance* of the nineteenth century, across the critical period of '89, and the hand of Providence would be distinctly seen uniting the events of the one to those of the other, like links of the same chain. But even in this case, your Majesty is better able than I to embrace at a glance the last three centuries, and I hasten to arrive at the important subject of this letter.

Evil, more sagacious than Good at foreseeing the dangers which threaten the latter, loses no opportunity to warn them and to anticipate them on the soil where they are to be produced—Evil knows well, since it has sought in the West as in the East to usurp the universe and surrender it to the hands of barbarism, or into the chaos of eccentricity, that France and the sovereign who will rule her destinies will be the obstacles against which it must have most seriously to struggle. It knows also that the Latin races, once certain of their starting point, will enter quickly on the exercise of the omnipotence which they lost by listening to it, and that the alliance of Catholic nations once consolidated, the hopes of disorder and tyranny are dispelled. Thus, all its efforts are directed to prevent the alliance of the Latin nations—to sow among them all possible seeds of discord,—to cause the one to destroy the other,—to weaken them by intestine combat,—and above all to reduce the *rôle* of France to that of an ordinary nation, that of your Majesty to that of a simple Constitutional Sovereign. The great object of the adversaries of real progress is to lead France to forget her Catholic character, and by every means to induce your Majesty not to occupy yourself with matters of religion except as they regard our own country; as if a man stepping from exile to an Imperial throne, could fail to remember the Hand which placed him there for the accomplishment of objects eminently religious.

Can it then be believed that France will easily be persuaded that such an Empire as has been given to her chosen one, should place itself without the pale of all human association, and accept a position which would fail to make her the keystone of the arch of the solidarity of the nations in communion with her? In a moment of blindness a poet might momentarily impose this opinion on France; but, let her have time to reflect, and the poet will die of the poison with which he would have killed her. France will never be so incredulous as to accept to herself the doctrine of Scepticism, or to engage not to interfere in the affairs of the world. France belongs to the world for another purpose than to serve the interests of her sons—she is here to advance the interests of humanity. She has never neglected that mission, and her actual hate of the Republic proceeds from the attempt of the Republicans of 1848 to teach her to forget it.

A Government which would give to France all desirable happiness and liberty, but which would neglect to lead her to the succor of a sister unjustly threatened, is not the Government that would suit her—she would ask for less happiness and less liberty, but more nobility of character and generosity. France, Sire, is a mother nation; she does not think of herself until she has thought of her family; and this is the reason why Providence, in giving your Majesty to her, became the great arbiter of the reconstruction of Latin society.

Well, Sire, the adversaries of the idea which must save the human race, are making, I repeat, unprecedented efforts to prevent important questions from being grounded on this broad base; they hope that by retarding their solution they may eradicate more thoroughly from the heart of the Latin nations the Catholic idea, which is to serve them as a beacon on the day of coalition; and well knowing that in the regions of genuine truth that idea will easily overcome their detestable sophisms, they make every exertion to lower the standard of truth, under the pretext of diffusing it. The labor to which they addict themselves in accomplishing this object produces results at once disastrous and rapid. Your Majesty, Sire, is perhaps *the last man of Western society who has received a finished education, capable of rendering you worthy of lofty achievements*; a fact attributable to a miracle of maternal solicitude. With what readiness, therefore, the poor graduates of the Universities and schools of France have been brought to own the superiority of the President of the Republic, who had faith in one God, a name which had already fled from their memories? The west [of Europe] has four hundred thousand specialties of the first rank; in a few years, if we are not careful, it will not be able to produce a minister. Finished men are not produced outside of a religious training.

It is especially by arousing among the Latin populations the instinct of material interest, that the vicious element hopes to arrive at the solution of important questions; unfortunately we do not sufficiently devote ourselves, Sire, to combating the enduring conspiracy of certain capitalists against Western society. He must be blind who does not see that they organize on the one hand, at their own charges, an army of disorder, and that on the other, they seek to extinguish all chivalrous sentiments in the heart of the French.

I have shown you above that Evil assumes two forms in order to rule the world: on the one side it passes under the guise of Tyranny; on the other under the appearance of Liberty. There it is the will of a barbarian, which is to be executed; here it is the defence of an absurd political dogma with which a nation believes itself intrusted. Peter the Great commits to it the absorption of Europe; Monroe tells it that Europe has no right to busy itself with the rest of the world. In spite of the ill-will of the internal foes of the glory of France and of the Napoleon dynasty, your Majesty has not hesitated to do justice to the project of absorbing Europe in the name of the last will of Peter. You have stamped with your foot upon the soil of France, and without any other interest than that of Latin civilization, France has furnished millions of soldiers, the Imperial eagle has soared aloft, and has only alighted after achieving its object. Then it was, Sire, that the evil principle has seen more than ever the necessity of making an end with your Majesty and with unselfish France. Conspiracies have been organized against the victor; they have communicated to the nation the fever of avarice, trusting that bomb-shells and speculation might get the better of Providence and of the idea. Providence has defeated them; the idea, simple because it is great, has found refuge among the masses: the bomb-shells, destined as they were to strike aloft, have exploded on the ground; speculation has unmasked, corrupted, ruined, destroyed, those who desired to employ themselves and it for the destruction of the masses; so that the Emperor and the French people have remained at liberty to go wherever civilization might claim their aid. The evil principle has had a long rest after those attempts; in its defeat, if it was at least assured that things had not gone so far as to allow your Majesty and the French people to assume in a decisive manner the part which you and they must fill sooner or later, questions of secondary importance had been agitated; but the great issues remained undetermined; there had been no call for such a definition of position as might authorize Catholicity at last to say, "Behold me!" The races were not defined; the Latins had saved the Saxons from the shame of an overthrow; that the Empire was strong was known, but, with a little perverse blindness, it was still possible to persuade oneself of the contrary. What was more to the purpose was the experiment; time has been more of a destroyer than the grenades.

But Providence, which creates men for events, after having prepared the nations for them, does not permit their accomplishment to be defeated. Words of a numerous class were certainly uttered; the explosion took place at one point, while they conspired at another; and the great questions are at last so stated, that it becomes imperative to solve them, notwithstanding the new attempts to postpone the solution yet longer.

At the period, when, under the pretext of progress, the earlier religious revolts began to compromise Catholic unity, Catholicism completed the world, by revealing the existence of America; the great Isabella gave to Christopher Columbus the means of fulfilling the commission he had received from the Deity; and the discovery of a new continent, in setting at naught all the calculations of science and of the human reason, testified to the superiority of revelation over them all. The Latin races, which had civilized the Old World civilized the New; they acquired it for the faith, for Catholic unity, just as much as they acquired it for their sovereigns; they gained upon the virgin soil of America the space they had lost in Europe. But their adversaries were not long in following them to this new battle-field; and it is there, in all likelihood, that is about to begin the conflict which must compel this age to settle at last the great question of races and of absolute unity demanded for the faith by Catholic civilization and by its enemies.

America is by nature divided into two great sections, united at the Isthmus, the possession of which must necessarily attract that one of the two which designs at all hazards to absorb the other. Not far from this Isthmus, and like an observatory preserved to Europe in the most important gulf of the New World, there lies a fertile island, which no power has thus far been able to tear from the children of those who discovered and civilized it. The Isthmus conquered, the politics of Latin Europe are conquered; the island invaded, the religion of Latin Europe is subdued. The Isthmus will become the path to new conquests as legitimate as that of the Isthmus itself, and the island will serve as a naval arsenal, the creation of which has been proposed to complete the overthrow of Catholicism on the European continent. And that it may not be said, Sire, that I exaggerate, we have from the very mouth of M. Soule the avowal of these projects, which he did not conceal at Madrid; and for the execution of which, before his departure from Europe, he completed his understanding with all the declared enemies of Latin civilization. In coveting Mexico and Cuba, the United States have in sight not only the aggrandizement of their territory and the satisfaction of their interests; they act upon a principle diametrically opposed to that which animates France; they care for no civilization beyond the soil they possess; they have exchanged pledges with all the men whose hatreds are visited upon the European societies. The democratic Republ[illegible] once predominant in the New World, all empire, all royalty, anywhere in the world, becomes injurious to its interests; and it will consequently be necessary and proper to destroy them, either by force or by fraud. The United States embody the idea of that crazy Reformation which, not having triumphed over civilization with the aid of Coligny, has gone to recruit itself beyond the seas in order to return in full strength to renew the combat with that civilization.

One of the great misfortunes of our age, Sire, is the impossibility under which our statesmen, owing to their ignorance of the wider horizons of outlook, formerly attained by their predecessors, of elevating themselves above certain simple questions of political, commercial, industrial, and financial interest, and of judging of the unlimited consequences that must follow in the future the triumph of the United States and of the Monroe doctrine. It needs an intellect like that of your Majesty to take in the whole of these consequences and to recognize the urgent need of an immediate alliance between the Latin races of the Old and of the New World. The need of this alliance once recognized by the will which rules France, the horizon suddenly enlarges for our youth; our statesmen elevate themselves to the level of circumstances by an effort thus rendered indispensable, and all the questions of transit, of transatlantic transportation, of relations with this or that State of the American continent, are regarded from a stand-point which at once restores to western Europe its moral and material preponderance. It was only yesterday it was perilous to council Latin statesmen to ascend to that level; in doing so we might fairly have been charged with being carried away by chimeras more ludicrous than alarming; the threats were suppressed, the encroachments were veiled, danger was not yet before our eyes; but now that doubt is no longer possible, that the threats are boldly uttered, that the encroachments are openly projected, and that the danger is certain, we no longer fear the fate of Cassandra, in announcing to civilization the coming attack, of which it is to be the object.

One thing, Sire, which tends to augment the peril, is the conviction with which it has been attempted to inspire your Majesty, that the threats put forth by the President of the United States, in his last Message, deserve only contempt, and that a smile does them entire justice. In our unenlightened days, in which great geniuses alone have the faculty of seeing dangers, and the masses that of presentiment, the intermediate classes, a prey to scepticism, think themselves omnipotent in the use of that weapon, ridicule; they forget that the Romans of the decline were likewise laughing at the barbarians, around those tables laden with wines and meats, at the fatal moment that the barbarians, rushing into the hall, shattered at their very lips the overflowing goblets they were pledging. On such occasions a smile is not a sign of strength, but of stolid cowardice; they affect to despise the danger, for fear of having to meet it. Adversaries like the fillibusters and their patrons do not deceive; they throng into their vessels, and before we have ceased to scoff we may have to weep.

Let us even suppose, Sire, that it is foolish to incite our corrupt era to busy itself with other than material interests, so sordidly degraded unless subordinated to interests of a different description, *the Message of Buchanan should no less awaken Europe to the desire of replying energetically; for on the day when America shall no longer have interests in common with the rest of the world, the material interests of Europe will be seriously compromised;* our commerce, our industry will have to submit to rule, instead of dictating it, and the discovery of the New World will have the incomprehensible result of causing the death of the Old. But why reduce the discussion to these proportions so long as your Majesty reigns? That the progress of the enemies of our faith and of our unselfish nationality have prompted the majority of the European Press to discuss them only on the vulgar basis, is as true as it is lamentable; but when a man of your Majesty's stamp comes to restore a keystone to the arch of the European edifice, we may raise the debate above this plain, to speak of the solidarity of races who worship the same God, and of the alliance of nations who have faith in the same people and in the same Emperor. This is, besides, the only means of attaining security; for on the ground of material interests, there is no perceptible reason why chaos should not immediately resume its reign, and the alliance of the Latin races be held useless. And see, again, Sire, with what rapidity the level of the audacity of the antagonists of civilization is elevated, in proportion as the level of our convictions is lowered. Already they talk of unity in atheism, seeing we have ceased to talk of unity in the faith; already Buchanan speaks of the right inherent in the people of freeing themselves from all control, because we no longer dare assert that the people of a single faith are consolidated, (*solidaires.*) *The Catholic sovereigns, upheld by God, and their subjects are obliged to use circumlocutions in advancing a legitimate pretension; and behold the chosen of an undisciplined rout of bankrupts and thieves dares proclaim in the face of mankind that the hour is come for these thieves and bankrupts to advance to an assault upon civilization. Let us not be less loyal to truth than they seem to be to imposture; let us not fear to advance our system of beneficence, while discussing their system of evil; and, since, more crafty than we, they know how to make a religion of crime, while we seem to renounce our holy faith, let us hasten to elevate the cross, while we draw the sword; let us hasten to rally the Latin races to that alliance, outside of which there is no safety for civilization.*

What proves that this alliance would have the immediate result of overthrowing all the plans of evil, is the infinite number of efforts the latter makes to break it by intellectual means, before it assails it in fact; it is the imminence of a fratricidal quarrel cunningly prepared and perfidiously counselled. *It knows perfectly that this quarrel once commenced, its triumph is assured; that the isthmus and the island would become its prey; that nothing could longer arrest its invading advance toward the South, its destructive flight toward Europe.*

"The period is not distant," said Mr. Soule at Madrid, "when an American fleet will land on the shores of Europe fifty thousand of our Yankees, who shall make no more than a mouthful of your pretended civilization." Here, sire, is a reason why your Majesty should regard the Message of Buchanan as a serious document; *should prevent at every cost the Cabinet of Madrid from sending an army against Mexico; and should cause French influence to prevail in the latter country for the benefit of the Government which there definitively represents order and morality.*

The European power which after France, and perhaps equally with France, has an immense stake in preventing the constituents of Buchanan from carrying out their plans is assuredly Spain. And, nevertheless, Spain is about perhaps to assure the triumph of these plans by enfeebling Mexico, and by forcing its inhabitants to throw themselves into the hands of the Liberal Party, which enjoys all the sympathies of Buchanan.

General Prim has had the sagacity to perceive that the expedition to Mexico was in some sort an abdication on the part of Spain of her influence in America, and a step towards the loss of Cuba.

It was hoped that the presence of the Spanish fleet in the Mexican waters would be equivalent to the signature of all the vagabonds of Mexico at the foot of *the infamous bargain proposed to that Republic by the United States.* "Spain is your enemy," it was said to the President of Mexico, "and you are poor. Lend us your flag, and we will conquer Cuba, which we covenant to buy of you for a hundred millions of dollars, when we shall have gained it." Then they attempted to make the chord of offended patriotism vibrate at Mexico, as they endeavored to do two years ago at Madrid. Mexico was not stupid enough to yield to the temptation. Will General O'Donnell be less adroit, less conscientious, less disinterested than the President of Mexico? If so, the incensed Mexicans should hesitate no longer; they would have a motive otherwise wanting; and as it is probable an attack on the part of Spain would have the effect of paving for them the way to power, no doubt they would sign with both hands the treaty, which may be regarded as the death-warrant of the Latin race in the New World.

The results of the appearance of the Spanish vessels before Mexico would be all the more serious, because the party, pretentiously termed *liberal*, which now rends the bosom of the republic, acknowledges as its head that Vidaurri, who already has not feared to lend his hand to the partition of his country, in order to obtain the presidency of a republic of the Sierra Madre, constructed from the most beautiful provinces of Mexico, under the protectorate of the United States. And this General—is he not after all the agent of the United States in his country, which he is laying waste? We might here name the daring broker who sold on private account the ingots of silver derived from the sacred depositories of temples he had violated. We might point to the Minister of the United States at Washington, as he covered with his livery the thief Loperena, an threatened Mexico with a declaration of war if justice dared oppose the departure of that novel sort of valet. I ask your Majesty, *What relations can we hope to maintain with a country who sends out to the civilized world Ambassadors ready to erect barricades at Madrid, to hold petty conferences in Europe, at which the sentence of Europe is pronounced; and to become dealers in stolen plate in a country in which they have been promoting civil war?*

The Spanish vessels can only profitably show themselves in the waters of Mexico, upon condition of being accompanied by the vessels of France, so as to intervene conjointly with them in favor of the Latin races. The Cochin-China Expedition is an indication of this; an indication which ought now to be developed, and to bring about a formidable alliance before which trespassers should tremble.

Yes, Sire, a new, and for once a decisive, occasion presents itself to your Majesty, of playing that supreme *rôle* of universal arbiter, for which Providence has crowned your brow. Your Majesty went to the East to protect the weak against the strong, and the weak was not your brother either in religion, in politics, or in civilization; and the strong would have willingly shared with France the prey which he coveted, if France could ever have trampled on the weakness of a people in order to absorb it. *To the westward of Europe it is again the weak who demand protection; but this time the weak is, in religion, in politics, in civilization, the brother of France; and the strong, should it pass over the prostrate body with tacit and passive consent of your Majesty, would it not employ its triumph only against* Napoleon III?

The message is clearly directed against the faith, the ideas, the principles, the interests of which your Majesty is the acknowledged exponent; *it buffets Europe upon both cheeks, and I affirm that they who affect to turn it into ridicule, turn pale at it in their closets.*

Mr. Buchanan, and the nation he represents, have no more concealments. Henceforth they crave Cuba, and the language used in the message, proves that they will hesitate at no means of attaining their end. They wish to occupy at first two provinces of Mexico, and in case the General upon whom they reckon to sell them the remainder, should not prove victorious, they declare that they will take possession of a part of the Republic; that is to say that they will seize Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Zacatecas, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and Coahuila, simply because the first five offer incalculable metallic wealth, and the last two border upon Texas. They openly proclaim that Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala are their property. *They ought to be mine,* they say, *and the reason is because I call myself the lion.* They must extend the famous protectorate over Arizona, which, they pretend, is a retreat for assassins. They had already bombarded Greytown, under the pretext that that city of wood was a nest of pirates. Pirates punished by fillibusters! Especially as the only pirates were on board the bombarding ships. The town was inhabited by peaceable merchants, for the greater part strangers, among whom were a considerable number of our compatriots. And if they only ask that now, it is because the prudence and modsration of Mr. Buchanan are, they say, obstacles to greater designs.

Emboldened by the indifference of Europe, which they have some reason to believe only feigned, and consequently dictated by fear—rendered andacious by the concessions of England, whose navy they insulted at Greytown without having any demand made upon them for reparation—sufficiently rich to fill the world with their accomplices—it is not Buchanan whom they want, it is Soule. It is not Cuba, it is not Mexico that can assuage their thirst for usurpation. All America is necessary to them, while they desire upon the other Continents the ruin of everything that can recall catholicism or monarchy. Those here who tremble at the prospect of a collision because they are, through their interests, the abettors of the wrong, endeavor to persuade themselves and others that the United States do not approve of the spirit of Mr. Buchanan's Message. This is an error. The message is only a diluted expression of public opinion in that den of robbers, who are destined to chastise humanity if humanity does not arrest itself in time upon the path which has already led it to the edge of the abyss.

As the triumph of the United States must be the signal for the decomposition of Latin society, it is the duty of France, to whom God has committed the guardianship of that society, to arm in its defence. By sustaining with her influence the Government which, in Mexico, represents order, morality, and, above all, religious unity—in reestablishing the relations of Spain with this Government, whose designs and whose stability the presence of the flag of Isabel in the Gulf of Mexico is calculated to second and to assure—in forbidding the United States to dream of the purchase or usurpation of the Antilles—a Franco-Spanish alliance to which all the Latin nations would hasten to adhere, would suddenly exalt the moral level of humanity, and would have the advantage of at length resolving those great important questions always repelled by the destructive energies of agitation. And let not your Majesty be astonished at my persistence in claiming for events the religious character which it is sought, with all the strength of which evil is capable to deprive our time. The day when Catholic unity ceases to reign in Mexico and Cuba, the decomposition of Latin society in America would be accomplished, and the only obstacles which are now opposed to the usurpations of the United States would be overthrown. The proof that the awakening of faith is regarded by Evil as the signal of its defeat, is the incalculable series of desperate measures which it employs to oppose faith. A vast conspiracy is organized to prevent the arts, or literature, or the army, or anything that possesses strength, from daring to say, "I believe." While Buchanan is preparing for the assault of civilization, his accomplices corrupt and aid him. Your Majesty sees that the danger is great, and must know that your dynasty will be its first victim.

A Franco-Spanish intervention in America, in favor of the Latin principle, would have the immense advantage to Catholic civilization of displacing the object of European attention towards America, of opening to European society a field of moral influence and of material operation much more vast than any that has hitherto been theorised for the New World.

The relations of Europe with North America have had none but deplorable results for Europe, which is a fact easy of comprehension, since the United States are in a permanent state of conspiracy against her. But few months have passed since the crisis organized by the people who elected Buchanan for the purpose of spreading over the world a disorder propitious to the accomplishment of their designs. *The United States have never opened a single relation with Europe which has not tended to her ruin*—and whenever a commotion has been found in her footsteps, the explosion of the mine has disclosed powder of Anglo-Saxon manufacture. *All the advantages of commercial relations between Europe and the United States have enured to the United States; all the disadvantages to Europe.* And yet, Sire we could acquire all sorts of advantages, create a debt of gratitude which would be paid, establish a counterpoise to Yankee pretension, assure to ourselves all the universal transit routes between the Atlantic and Pacific, by giving to Latin America one-fourth of the attention which we have given to Anglo-Saxon America—by exercising our beneficent influence on Southern and Central America—by stimulating in all the Spanish-American Republics the development of their commerce and industry, whose wealth have many other sources than that of the wealth of the United States.

A Latin alliance, by placing the people who have elected Buchanan under the ban of civilization, will at length oblige Europe to recognize that Central and Southern America are the natural theatre wherein she must in future exercise her influence and establish her Transatlantic relations. *Almost all her children who go to the United States, scarcely place their feet on that accursed land before an air of ingratitude breathes upon their hearts, and they deny, as Soule has done, the land that gave them birth.* Every European who mixes himself up with the Yankees immediately becomes an enemy of Europe. Something still more strange takes place in North America, and it certainly is not the least curious or important of the subjects worthy of your Majesty's attention. The real inhabitants of the United States—the owners of the soil, the descendants of those who courageously won the independence of the English Colony, never dreaming that they were opening a retreat for the refuse of revolutions—are not free to express an opinion in favor of order and morality. They find themselves ruled by the new recruits who come from abroad to strengthen and increase every day the phalanx of self-styled Democrats. They would, without doubt, be disposed to second Europe, if Europe, through her indifference or her fears, did not place them at the mercy of their adversaries. Removed from power during twenty-eight years, they are obliged in silence to assist at the orgies of fillibusters, and to see their country transformed into a den where all the political infamies which threaten the existence of civilization are prepared. Those men are respectable—they could recreate a country out of their country, if Europe were to intimidate or to overthrow their adversaries; but it is their influence which is being destroyed. The Europeans who visit Central or Southern America remain the children and the friends of Europe. If they act otherwise, they would lose all their prestige—a fact which at once demonstrates the difference existing between the Yankee and those whose country they desire to usurp, in point of nobility of sentiment. Europe, then, has some one there to protect. Our ambassadors there find French hearts beating, and do not meet among the inhabitants of the country over which they cause our flag to float so many bitter enemies of that glorious *labarum*.

France owns, in the City of Mexico alone, four thousand of her children, and, at least, as many in every Capital of the Spanish American Republics. Then, Sire, it becomes a question of protecting these sons of France by intervention, peaceably or with an armed hand, and to change, to their profit, as to ours and that of our natural allies, the course of relations between Europe and America. It is not in the United States that the true sources of the wealth of the New World are found, and it is on that account that the United States are always tempted to expand beyond the limits of their own country. It is in Central America and in South America that your Majesty's influence can cause to be regenerated peace and order. The Latin States of the New World, Peru and Ecuador, for example—would they ever engage in warfare if Latin Europe were to offer to be the umpire of their differences? They would be at once strong, productive and united. *Sire! blockade the United States, and the world will see if the United States can find within themselves the means to gratify the thirst for material pleasures which is devouring them.*

Like all the sons of the Anglo-Saxon races, the Americans of the North excel in the capacity to avail of the labor and the fortunes of others. They behold their Indies in South America, and this it is which induces them to push themselves so expeditiously beyond the Isthmus of Panama. The future of the relations of Latin Civilization with America is, I repeat it, Sire, in a direction different from the United States. It is on the Isthmus, whose importance your Majesty has already studied, with that elevation of views which has already constituted your Majesty the first man of the age. It is in South America. *As to the United States, the hour of their decadence will have sounded on the day when a Latin alliance shall have intimated to them the order not to advance one step further in the path of usurpation.* The cancer which eats them, and which they only nourish by throwing it each year the product of a new theft, will suddenly gnaw them to the heart; their confederation will be broken by the force of events, and then Latin Europe will truly have the right to smile, if she is not compassionate enough to take pity upon them. The United States only live on the condition of foreign encroachment; like bandits, their inhabitants cannot exist but by frequently emerging from their caverns. Put a wall around them, Sire, and they will eat each other up, and they will devour each other like savages as they are—have they not already tasted of each other in Utah?

Yes, sire, such will be the fate of the United States when a Latin alliance shall have reduced them to the necessity of existing within themselves, and it is impossible to imagine how easy it would be to reduce them to it. That redoubtable adversary, whose blows can be so dreadful, whose triumph would be fatal to civilization, has no other strength than that which it derives from the indifference or the fears of those whom he threatens. He is to the world what one of those fantastic shadows is to the child, who thinks it is always running behind him. Let him continue to flee, and his fear will conduct him into an abyss—let him stand and look the phantom in the face, and it will vanish. *There is nothing in them that is not falsehood, weakness and cowardice.* Supposing themselves to have nothing to lose and nothing to fear, the United States risk and dare everything. They are great as the senseless fears which they inspire. Who does not remember the results of the campaign undertaken by them against Mexico in 1846? Mexico, which had only eight millions of inhabitants—which was torn by civil war—which had not a million in her treasury—cost twenty thousand men and two hundred millions of dollars to the United States, which possessed a population of twenty-six million of men and more than twenty-eight millions of dollars. What would have become of them—where would they have been if they had had to struggle against one of the great European Powers, and, above all, against a Latin Alliance? They have men of gallantry; it would never be possible for them to have a General of genius, for one of two things must exist: either the General would be an honest man who would not lend himself to their designs, or he would be an ambitious egotist; and then it would be for their own institutions that they would have to tremble. During that same war with Mexico, were they not jealous of Scott, their General, and were they not afraid of him? A great noise has been made about their maritime power, and yet they have not a single fleet to put in line; their merchant vessels, very good for the transport of fillibusters, could not float a minute before one of our imperial frigates. They are obliged to parley with their insurgents of the interior, and they could not raise, in the whole country, an army capable of putting to flight a few battallioned fools.

In truth, Sire, an examination of their real strength would justify those who ridicule it, if it were not that they receive, with impunity, the aid of auxiliary forces which are truly dangerous to Latin civilization, and particularly to the dynasty of your Majesty. Those are the forces which it is necessary, and which it would be glorious to conquer, *by ordering the United States to take no further step in advance.* It is revolution, in what is threatening among them, that must be combated—the universal revolution of which they are the symbol, as your Majesty is the symbol of religious and political order. *These are, above all, the means of circumventing their accomplices in Europe, whom it is necessary to sever from them, in forcing* them to exhibit something beside gratuitous menaces and unpunished bravadoes.

If your Majesty, descending an hour from your throne, could pass secretly into the counting rooms of those who conspire at heart, and upon the Bourse against Imperial France; into the offices of journals, claiming to be liberal, which have reproduced the Message of Buchanan; into all places in short where they await as for the Messiah a spark which shall ignite the revolutionary magazine, you would comprehend the fearful influence which the impunity enjoyed by the United States and, through them, by all the enemies of the Latin race, exercises. A single manifestation of these races under their natural arbiter, would suffice to scatter the leaves of Buchanan's Message like dust before the wind. A single moment of hesitation, a single mistaken step on the part of these races, a single serious quarrel among them, a single year more of indifference on their part—and the evil which begins its attacks on the frontier of our civilization will reach and strangle it in Euaope, to leave its corpse at the mercy of the barbarian accomplices which this accursed instinct keeps in its pay about the very throne of your Majesty. The fatal moral influence exerted by the United States on their European accomplices, and the partial increase of the latter in number are, it must be owned, the fatal fruits of the indifference with which our Governments have treated the eccentricities and pretensions of the Yankee race. What more easy than to believe that every Government is cowed before the audacious will of the electors of Mr. Buchanan, when we see these men put themselves, on every occasion, above the laws and treaties which the Great Powers have made? Has not the *Wabash* recently passed the Dardanelles with perfect impunity, under the pretext that the vessels of the United States have nothing to do with the Treaty of Paris? Have we not seen a simple Yankee captain make head against Austria, and forbid her in the Mediterranean to touch a single hair of Kozta's head? But why attempt to recount the examples of such conduct? The enemies of civilization whisper one to another, "Civilization fears the United States!" In 1846 Europe, disdaining the Yankee bravado, allowed these United States to steal from Mexico one hundred and ten thousand square leagues of territory, space enough for the founding of three kingdoms.

Be persuaded, Sire, that in order to dissipate the threatening phantom, and to weaken the forces placed at its disposal by its accomplices, it is only necessary to fire a single gun. Your Majesty would have no need of firing a single cannon; the United States have no more a Sebastopol than they have fleets and armies. A simple declaration from your Majesty will suffice to bring them to reflection, and to breathe enough confidence into the adversaries of American Democracy to reclaim the power, of which they have been deprived these last eight and twenty years. Such a declaration would be applauded by the whole world, *as was that of* Charles X. *in regard to that other nest of pirates which was called Algiers*, and as was that of your Majesty in regard to Turkey, which you undertook to protect. The cases are identical. France herself has no ambition to encroach; France desires to prevent encroachment; and if the United States, brought to an explanation, avow that expansion is a question of life and death with them, the world will have to determine whether it is prepared to die that they should live.

There is not a moment's doubt of it. The conduct of the United States, the language of their Presidents, of their diplomatic agents, of its naval officers, of all its citizens who by chance come in contact with the world; their acts and their language alike prove that they recognize a right of invasion wherever they see an advantage to be procured. Cuba would be useful to them: hence their right to possess Cuba; by the same title they will regard themselves presently as the legitimate masters of all the European colonies in the same seas. It is not Spain alone that has to fear for her Antilles; France has to tremble for hers, and so of Great Britain, and of the world. When Peru discovered her guano wealth, were not the United States seen to claim the ownership of the islands containing it? They have lands to cultivate: hence the fertilizing novelty must be theirs. This is the same as saying, that a man finding it convenient to know the time, has the right to seize the watch of his neighbor, if he lack one of his own.

I pause, Sire. It is impossible for me, within the limits of this pamphlet, to develope the whole of my views; but your Majesty has too largely the custom embracing all the consequences of a synthetic proposition not to know, after reading these lines, with what documents and proofs they should be attended, in order to demonstrate that I repeat but the truth. I recapitulate my wishes; an alliance of the Latin races under the lead of the Emperor of the French, who, by all providential elements, is called to march at their head; a Latin intervention in the affairs of Mexico in favor of Latin principles; an energetic declaration establishing that Europe will never permit the United States to buy or conquer Cuba; a new direction to be given to the intercourse with the New World, and to the exercise of French influence on the Continent; an intimate union of the Latin interests of Europe with the Latin interests of America, and, in consequence, an encouragement of all measures tending to bind these interests in indissoluble bonds; in fine, a supremacy frankly proclaimed of the Catholic element on the solution of all Latin questions, with the view of rendering to civilization that unity of action and that width of horizon of which it has been deprived since the religious sentiment has come to be regarded as a thing under the control of events instead of being their director.

These wishes, which I submit to your Majesty, not only in my own name but in behalf of the races who have faith in you, will no doubt excite profound astonishment among the intermediate classes of Western society, unused as they are to great plans and great achievements; but I am persuaded that they will find an echo in the heart of the man whom Providence has so plainly predestined for their accomplishment. I am also satisfied that they will not surprise the masses, for whom the name of Napoleon is the synonym of grandeur and of safety.

While Western statesmen, absorbed in all sorts of secondary questions, the solution of which might well be left to inferior minds, have neglected to elucidate the advantages to be won for Latin civilization by the exercise of European influence in Central and Southern America, the inhabitants of our seaports have of their own notion discovered those advantages and entreat your Majesty not to let them slip away from us. The Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux, Nantes and Havre, without, fully comprehending the extent of those advantages, have yet caught glimpses of their value, and recognize the danger for France of any prolonged indifference to American affairs. These Chambers have offered addresses to your Majesty, which will bear witness as well to the timeliness as to the justice of my own appeal. The eminently Catholic character of my appeal, Sire, is in keeping with the popular desire to see an end of all those clouds of uncertainty, and to behold the reconstruction of the family as well as of the State. Everything which threatens to interfere with this desire is a danger for civilization, as well as or Imperial France. It is time for us to reckon up the number of our enemies and of our friends, and to eject from our bosom the serpent which may one day devour us. The hour is more than propitious—it is decisive for the awakening of Catholicism. Everywhere attacked with fury, Catholicism may rise up everywhere victorious, and by its own triumph assure to your dynasty the Empire which your Majesty has so nobly won back from anarchy, irreligion, and, above all, from ignorance, whose darkness was already spreading over the whole world. When justice, truth and order reign in the Universe; when weak nations have nothing more to fear from the strong; when religion pursues her regenerating work in peace; when the enemies of civilization crawl crushed to earth by the energetic hand of Right; when France and her sovereign are respected and their legitimate influence is wielded in all its magnificent fullness; when conspirators shrink from the light of day, and by their inaction confess their impotence, then, indeed, as your Majesty has well said, the Empire means Peace. But when justice, truth and order are despised, outraged and defied; when our sister nations are menaced in their independence; when religion, publicly insulted, is driven from the congresses over which it ought to preside; when the law of right is discussed, combated, violated by the adversaries of civilization; when France and her sovereign are excluded from important questions, wounded in their influence, attacked in the principles which they represent and profess; when conspirators show themselves, and when people dare to write such a message as has just been thrown into the face of Europe, the Empire is then the avenger of order, truth and justice; the Empire is the defender of threatened nations; the empire is the arm which holds the sword of St. Peter, and which reclaims the heritage of Charlemagne; the Empire is the champion of violated law, the great dispenser of pacific influence; the Empire is the form of government which picks up the gauntlet of all challengers, and condemns those who have thrown them down: and, if it is necessary, in order to exercise this varied mission, that the Empire should be something else than peace, it is War!

Washington Matters.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—ACTUAL STATE OF THINGS IN SOUTHERN KANSAS—MERITS OF THE CONTROVERSY—PATENT OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

The Republican Party seems likely to be misled in regard to the facts of the exciting events now transpiring in Southern Kansas, and the real issue involved therein. And even a portion of the independent Press appears in danger of betrayal into assuming false positions by one-sided, perverted or exaggerated statements in regard to this subject. From a candid review of the well-known facts, and consultation with gentlemen who are personally familiar with Kansas history, I cannot avoid the conviction that the Press or party which attempts to sustain or apologize for the course at present pursued in the vicinity of Fort Scott by Montgomery and his band, will undertake that which is utterly indefensible, and eventually provoke severest condemnation when the excitement of to-day shall have given place to calmer reflection. A communication published in the Times, a few days ago, over the signature of "Randolph," and the Kansas correspondence published in the *Tribune* of the 15th, it is to be feared do not fairly present the true state of the case, but rather the Montgomery side of it only. The mere narrative in these communications may or may not be accurate. That is immaterial to my purpose, as I propose to consider simply the *casus belli.*

These correspondents charge that the Pro-Slavery men have broken the Denver Compromise, and that Montgomery has lived up to it. It has been repeatedly stated that the Denver Compromise provided that "by-gones should be bygones," and that no person was to be molested for past offences. This is a great mistake. No compromise was made or attempted to be made with crime. The document unanimously agreed to by the people of Bourbon County, at Fort Scott, and signed by Governor Denver, reads as follows:

Second—All past offences against the laws, we agree to refer to the Grand Juries.

Third—We agree to refrain from persecutions and vexations, arrests for *imaginary* or *petty* offences, and to discourage and discountenance all such proceedings, no matter from what source they may come.

Fourth—We agree to exert ourselves to preserve the public peace, and *assist in enforcing the laws*, and to do so effectually, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to bring offenders to justice, by *having them arrested for all offences hereafter* committed, and for *all others on which indictments have been or may be found* by a regular and legally constituted Grand Jury; we will at all times give to the officers of the law such information and assistance as we may have in our power to give, to effect such arrest.

The Italics are mine. It will be seen by the above that had Montgomery and all his band been indicted, convicted and hung at the succeeding term of the Court, no violation of the compromise would have necessarily been made. I believe it is not denied that the late raid upon Fort Scott was for the purpose of rescuing a prisoner held under an indictment, and yet "Randolph" says that "Montgomery and his men have strictly lived up to the spirit of that argument," (the Denver Compromise, so-called,) "and are still only contending for its enforcement."

"Randolph" says:

"I know well that the import of that agreement between Governor Denver and other Federal officers on the one part, and Captain Montgomery on the other, has been a matter of controversy, and I know equally well that Governor Denver, in a begging manner, requested that what he said at that time should not be on paper in full, because he wanted to present a fair record at Washington, and *his reputation* would suffer to have Buchanan know just what kind of a truce he had made with Montgomery. Therefore he did not see Montgomery, but used an amanuensis. I am not anxious to expose the Governor now, so far as to publish all he then agreed to in private."

How the above extracts from the "agreement" can be a "matter of controversy" among men who can read the English language, is difficult to understand. But Mr. "Randolph" knows, just as well as he knows that this "agreement" is a matter of controversy, and no better, I presume, that Governor Denver, "in a begging manner," &c., desired not to be published in full. Now, I have seen a person who was with Governor Denver on this trip to Fort Scott, and who had an opportunity to scrutinize everything the Governor did, and I am compelled most reluctantly and respectfully to say to Mr. "Randolph" and the country that I do not believe there is the least foundation in truth for the above statement. I know this to be true, that a friend of Mr. Montgomery said that he, Mr. M., would like an interview with the Governor if he, the Governor, desired it. This wish was reported to Governar Denver, and he replied that he did not go South to treat with or molest those charged with crime, but his object was to visit the people and see if they could not be induced to enforce the laws against offenders of all parties.

I have it on good authority that Gov. D. did not speak to Mr. M., nor did he authorize any one to speak to him in his behalf. All Gov. Denver's public addresses were in accordance with the "agreement," and "Randolph's" statement is the first intimation to the public that there was any private arrangement with any parties whatever.

But admit that Gov. D. made in private an agreement with Montgomery directly opposed to one he made with the people in public, where is the justification for the recent acts of certain professed Free-State men in Southern Kansas? In Lima County the Free-State Party had the organization, including the Sheriff, and in Bourbon County the Governor appointed the persons recommended by the Free-State men for Sheriff and County Supervisors, thus giving the Government, so far as juries and sheriffs were concerned, into their hands. No Free-State man could be indicted or convicted unless a Free-State jury should decide he ought to be. Sheriff Roberts was chosen to the Legislature on the Free-State ticket, and Mr. Bull, another Free-State and Anti-Administration man, was appointed, at Mr. Roberts' suggestion, sheriff in his stead. The question naturally arises, Why, if the Free-State Party have the Legislature, the juries, Justices of the Peace, County Supervisors, County Judges, sheriffs and constables, do they not redress their grievances and punish their criminals by a resort to law rather than to mobs? Let those who defend the mobs answer.

"Randolph" has furnished us with the platform of Augustus Wattles, John Brown, Wm. Hutchinson, James Montgomery, O. P. Bayne, and others, and let us look at it a moment, and see if the Republican Party of the country will stand upon it in the next campaign for President. They say:

"*First*—All criminal proceedings against any and all men, for any action of theirs connected with our political difficulties previous to this day, (Jan. 1, 1859,) shall be forever discontinued and quashed."

This, of course, applies to the murderers at the trading post last season, as well as others, so that Hamilton and Co. are now washed of their crime.

"*Second*—All active political men who have already been forcibly driven from the Territory, for *crimes committed*, shall remain away as a just punishment for the same. This does not apply to those who have left the Territory voluntarily through fear."

But who is to decide what persons have *committed crimes?* Not the *Courts*—for, in article *first*, "all criminal proceedings," &c., are to be forever "*discontinued and quashed.*" Are Wattles, Brown, Hutchinson, Montgomery and Co., who have lately been the terror of Southern Kansas, to decide; or shall it be Clark, Emery, Clarkson, Calhoun and Co., who drove out "*active political* men," as they say, for "crimes committed," some time ago?

But "*Third*—No troops, or marshal, or other officer of the General Government, shall be sent for, or called in to enforce or serve criminal processes against *any man for any act* prior to this date."

If it be true, as reported, that these gentlemen have just closed a forcible collection of $100,000 worth of property from their neighbors, this certainly is a very convenient plank in the platform. This, it will be seen, has no reference to *political* acts especially, but applies to "*any act.*"

"*Fourth*—All parties shall hereafter in good faith discontinue and thoroughly discountenance all acts of robbery, theft or violence of any kind, against any person on account of *political* differences: and we will use all reasonable exertions to *bring to justice* any one who may hereafter offend against this agreement."

So all acts of robbery, theft and violence on *political* account are to be discontinued, but as to all other kinds of robbery, theft and violence, the question is to remain open!

All offenders against this agreement are to be brought to *justice.* How? Not in any Court, for a Judge and Jury can only act in accordance with *law*, and there is no law, except the law of this mob, against calling upon a United States officer to punish crime, &c., &c. Of course these gentlemen must have reference to their own tribunal when they speak of bringing men to *justice* for violating their "agreement," or edict.

Suppose these same gentlemen were to set up business with the above stock in trade in New-York, Ohio, Massachusetts, or any other State in the Union, how long would they be allowed the use of the leading Republican journals of the country, free *gratis*, in which to advertise their business, and how long before they would be allowed to learn some useful trade at the public expense, *solely* on account of their *platform?* Let it be remembered that there is now no more danger of trouble from the Pro-Slavery men in Southern Kansas, if allowed the rights of citizens, than there is from the Democrats of Massachusetts; and there would be quite as much propriety in raising a mob of two or three hundred men under General Wilson to keep the Democrats in Massachusetts from overthrowing the Republicans by force, as there is today in keeping a mob force in Southern Kansas to prevent the tens of Pro-Slavery men from crushing out the hundreds of Free-State men, with the laws in heir hands.

The Border Ruffians of '55 and '56 committed outrages in the laudable, as they thought, business of planting a favorite institution on the soil of Kansas, while these men can be actuated by nothing higher than revenge and plunder. If indorsing the Border Ruffians in '55 defeated the Democratic Party in the North, an indorsement of these men with their platform will, certainly, defeat any party that does it in 1860.

The United States Patent Office has been, of late, and still is, a prominent object of attack from various quarters, in consequence of objections urged against the administration of its agricultural division. An appropriation of $70,000 is annually made by Congress "for the collection of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds." This appropriation is expended by the Commissioner of Patents under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioner, however, gives a wide discretion to the officer in charge, Mr. D. J. Browne, who has been selected with special reference to his skill in agriculture and its collateral sciences, and his knowledge of the requirements of our country in regard to this general subject. Many of the strictures against Mr. Browne's administration seem to me so very unjust, that—quite as much in the interest of the agricultural community as of the party assailed—I propose to state and answer them.

1. The Constitutional authority for the operations of the Agricultural Bureau is denied. The arguments to sustain it are quite too ample and too well known for recital here. It must suffice to state that the farmers and planters of the country, who comprise four-fifths of the people, cannot easily be made to believe that all other occupations, save that employing so large a proportion of the population and the most beneficent of them all, may be constitutionally cherished by Congress.

2. "It interferes with the pursuits of traders in seeds, &c." It may be asked, in reply, whether our mails do not antagonize with the business of common carriers; whether our Navy-yards do not affect private ship-yards; whether the printing done by the Government does not entrench upon the rights of publishers; and whether the influence of the Patent-Office has not greatly increased the business of importing seeds, as is shown by the reports of the Treasury Department.

3. "The Agricultural Reports as printed cost a great deal of money." It is answered that each volume, illustrations and all, costs but 60 cents; that this is as cheap as other Government publications, and cheaper than books are made by private publishers; and that, if they do cost much in the aggregate, it is because a large number of the farmers of the country are benefited by their circulation.

4. "Expensive engravings have been used to illustrate the subjects, the plates being sometimes colored." This is admitted; but it is said that—first, a Committee of Congress always prescribes the number and quality of the plates; and secondly, that a civil engineer can as well describe his works without "plans," or a geographer illustrate his teachings without maps, as a naturalist can convey correct information without the aid of *accurate* pictorial representations, showing, in many instances, the colors as well as the forms of the objects represented.

5. "The Patent Office has treated Agricultural Societies with disrespect or indifference." This is denied by that Office, which avers that the charge is true in no instance; that it has exerted every effort to aid and encourage these associations; and that within the six years that have passed since the Patent-Office has received liberal appropriations, the number of these societies has increased from about 400 to more than 800.

6. "Seeds distributed by the Office have sometimes proved inferior or worthless." This is positively denied; nevertheless, increased vigilance, to the utmost extent, is now practised. Even private enterprise sometimes encounters partial failures of the kind named.

7. "The Superintendent of Printing charges the Office with tardiness in preparing the Agricultural Report for the Press." If this charge is well founded—which the Office denies—the evil can and should be corrected; but it is unprofitable and unseemly for two officers of the Government to wrangle in public about a matter which should be discussed before the legal arbiters whose authority it is the duty of both to acknowledge.

8. "The Patent-Office has ignorantly imported seeds already cultivated in this country." Such a thing, it is replied, might occur in ignorance, without disgrace, but *has not.* Seeds of various kinds, ripened in the equable climates of England and Continental Europe, have proved valuable in reinvigorating the products of our fields and gardens.

9. "All the improvements introduced by the Patent Office could have been effected by private enterprise." It is answered that private enterprise had the field all to itself for a great many years, and that it then proved far less fruitful than it has been since this office has undertaken, not to compete with, but to promote private enterprise.

10. "The Chinese sugar-cane, the cork oak, the chufa, the Mediterranean wheat, and other like novelties and improvements, are summarily pronounced failures." The Patent Office refers to the testimony of the farmers of the country, who are capable of refuting this allegation, as well as most if not all the rest of the charges herein quoted.

11. "An Advisory Board of Agriculturists has been convened and consulted." This is admitted, and claimed as a judicious proceeding—as the most thorough, complete and economical means of "collecting agricultural statistics," inducing "investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy," &c., that could possibly be devised. It is claimed that, since the plan of sending a man throughout the country in the prosecution of these purposes, for fifty-two weeks in the year, is acknowledged to be right, bringing fifty-two men together for one week, for the same objects, at about the same or no greater expense, cannot be regarded as wrong.

12. "Calling this Advisory Board was a usurpation and an outrage." As the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior are very decided in the opposite opinion, and fully sustain the action of the Commissioner of Patents, the discussion of this point may well be waived. So far at least as Mr. Browne is concerned, the official indorsement, by his superior officers, of the Convention of Agriculturalists, relieves him of responsibility therefor. As to the value of the Convention, the public will determine when its results have been properly compiled and fairly presented. S.

PROSPECTS OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL IN THE SENATE—THE CUBAN MOVEMENT, &C.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

The Pacific Railroad still hangs fire in the Senate, and the interest in it flags daily. Senator Gwin, of California, who has it specially in charge, watches it with intense zeal and commendable jealousy, however, refusing to allow anything or anybody to draw off his attention for a single moment when the bill is under consideration. He will yet fight a hard battle over it—with Senator Seward to help him on the other side of the chamber—before he concedes its loss. But I fear the symptoms of failure are becoming too decided to be overlooked. The real difficulties are that few men are disposed to vote the money necessary for the work at the present time, and that the representatives of each latitudinal section of the country are fearful lest their particular neighborhood may not get the Eastern terminus of the route to be selected. All that saves the bill from falling to pieces at once is the fact that Senators hesitate about assuming the responsibility of defeating it. Some of those expected to vote for it want it to fail, but do not like to produce that result by their own votes. The question now pending is upon a substitute moved by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, making an appropriation of money and land for the construction of the road in the Territories only. Hitherto he has voted against the motions to lay the bill upon the table, in order that he might get a vote upon his own proposition. If this should be rejected, there is danger that he, and perhaps one or two others who have hitherto kept the measure above water, will turn against it; and if his proposition carries, it is quite certain to estrange several of the present friends of the bill. Either way, therefore, the bill is evidently in peril, and if there are any extraneous influences which can be brought to its aid, now is their opportunity if ever.

In a recent letter I suggested that, in the event of failure of the present bill, a new one should be tried to authorize the commencement of the work by a route from the Missouri River or the Upper Mississippi, up the Platte to the Black Hills region. Mr. F. W. Lander, one of the most accomplished railroad engineers in the country, has suggested a plan well worthy of attention. Mr. L., as many of your readers will remember, has practical acquaintance with the route suggested, having been over it several times, recently in engineering business for the Government. He proposes the construction of a road to Salt Lake City, which can be accomplished very rapidly, and by private capitalists, with no aid from Government, except a sum of $5 000 per mile, the right of way, lands for stations, and the privilege of importing the necessary iron free of duty. Mr. Lander's own statement of the sources of profit to be derived from such a road is brief, and so full of interest that I will be pardoned for introducing it here. He says:

"The mere provision and supply transportation contracts for the Utah army amount to $3,800,000 per year. Not a less sum is paid for other army transportation, which would fall to the road. The line is on the great overland forked route of emigration to Oregon, California and Utah. The yearly supplies demanded by the Utah population affords in itself an enormous traffic. The route (the western end of it) is none of those described in the eight volumes of Pacific Railroad Reports. It was discovered by myself, and has been advocated without receiving any notice by legislation. It is a most remarkable one for cheap construction and workage. The natural gradients are so light that a weighty equipment would not be necessary, and the line is so well furnished with coal and wood that the running expenses would be very low.

The road would appear as a military line occupying a position to place troops and supplies in Oregon, Washington, Utah, and California, at the lowest cost. Once held by a company, not only the Salt Lake supplies, but all these contracts for transportation, must necessarily fall to it. So, too, the overland and ocean mails. Built and worked, it would soon prove the fallacy of the views presented in reference to the obstacle of snow. This question once settled, occupying such a remarkable natural position, the main stem of a forked route, which is also the emigration route, and one by which the whole interior country can be thrown open and all sections be united, it must necessarily carry the supplies to build that grand trunk railway of which we have heard so much, but which to attempt to construct with wagon trains I conceive to be the crowning blunder of the nineteenth century.

All these sources of emolument are sufficient to justify me in an opinion, in which I am supported by able builders, that capitalists can attempt the extension of this preliminary or light railway whenever Government will give the right of way, access to fuel and building materials, a section of land at stopping places, and the sum of $5,000 per mile to pay for iron admitted free of duty.

A peculiar system of construction, equipment, and workage would be adopted not now necessary to explain.

All that Government would get in return for its $5,000 per mile would be the chance to sell its land and the having established a sure means of rapid military transportation. The branch roads from Salt Lake to San Francisco and Puget's Sound would make their own way in a similar manner."

The Democratic Party in the House of Representatives has certainly made a very bad record upon the bill of Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, to amend the preëmption laws. This bill was very simple in its character, providing only for additional guards to prevent frauds upon the Government in the matter of preëmptions. There could be no reasonable objection whatever to the measure in its original form, for its whole purpose was to defeat the machinations of skillful rogues and protect honest men. Mr. Grow moved to amend the bill by an additional section withholding the lands of the United States from public sale, until ten years after they had been surveyed. The object of this provision, as heretofore stated, was to keep the lands out of the hands of the speculators until actual settlers have had time to make their selections at Government prices. Nobody could object to it save the speculators themselves, and its effect would have been greatly to encourage the development of the public domain by actual setlers. The simple question was whether a few individual capitalists or the laboring millions should enjoy the advantages of the low price received by Government for its lands. Mr. Grow's amendment decided it in favor of the latter. The Republicans, to a man, voted to sustain it; and, with the aid of Mr Phelps', of Missouri, and a few other Democrats, engrafted the amendment upon the bill. Alarmed at this prospect, the speculators and their friends now voted against the bill in its amended form, and succeeded in securing its defeat. It remains for the people to say whether the result reflects their will, and, if it does not, to hold their faithless stewards to stern responsibility. Among those who voted to defeat this wise and beneficent scheme were several Democrats from your own State.

Sundry Presses persist in the delusive idea that a project is on foot to purchase Sonora and Chihuahua from Mexico, and that the President of the United States entertains it. I have reason to be entirely satisfied that there is no foundation for this supposition. The President has not the least expectation of purchasing those States, nor could any Government of Mexico sustain itself in an attempt to make the sale. Possibly some arrangement may be made for the transfer of Lower California to the United States—a Peninsula of not the least value to Mexico, being destitute of population, and of no value to us except as it gives us the command of the Gulf of California. I think you will find the purchase of Lower California made the basis of the future treaty with Mexico, and that we shall secure railroads of way through Sonora and Chihuahua, with other privileges therein, but no proposition whatever for the transfer of sovereignty will be made or entertained.

The Cuban movement in Congress don't seem to take any more definite shape yet, although party organization may be sufficiently powerful to carry the thirty million bill through. Almost everybody here is for Cuba, except the President. He says he is for it, and talks grandiloquently about accomplishing it. If Congress will take the responsibility of the work, he stands graciously ready to take the *credit* of it. Even the personal friends who have longest defended and sustained him are daily abandoning him, expressing their disgust with his utter want of energy, decision and nerve. He talks incessantly about Cuba, and when Congress asks what he has done, and calls for his correspondence on the subject with Spain, he answers (*vide* the message sent in on Friday) that he has made no proposition on the subject, and ventures an apology for failing to do so. His Cabinet officers play constantly at cross purposes with him, and he submits to it all, because they tell him that they will resign if he don't let *them* play President in their own way. Subordinate officers of the Government absolutely nullify laws of Congress, and the President, whose express duty it is to see that the laws are executed, confesses himself powerless in the premises because he has not courage enough to remove the knaves or fools who attempt to tell Congress that it has no business to legislate upon its own judgement. These daily and hourly aberrations of the Chief Magistrate are disgusting everybody here except those who depend upon him or his patronage for place and support. This is literally true, as any independent man will certify who makes himself familiar with affairs and public sentiment in Washington. Even those who cling to their old regard for Mr. Buchanan so far as to insist that he is a man of "great ability," acknowledge that he has no nerve,—that he is a "wet rag," a powerful steam engine without paddle wheels, or an immense windmill with its arms beating the air, but geared to not a single run of stones. S.

At the Madeleine (Paris) on Christmas Eve, a curious scene occurred. The well-known Abbé Bautain preached in the evening, and as he is one of the most eloquent pulpit orators, as well as one of the most learned theologians of France, a very large congregation assembled to hear him. Ascending the pulpit, he gave forth no text, but after a pause cried in a sonorous voice, "A Saviour is born unto us!" He then repeated the cry, and then said: "My brethren, why do you not receive that glad tidings with an Hallelujah!" Thereupon the whole congregation stood up and cried "Hallelujah!" After which he proceeded to deliver his sermon.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

How They Do It—The Savings Banks' Unclaimed Deposits to be Looked After—The Avenue D Railroad Bill Favorably Reported—A Crack at the Regents of the University—The Bill Providing for the Roasting of the Staten Island Rioters not Recommitted, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

The Senate is not in session to-day, and I am glad of it, for on my word I believe that faithfully reporting their slowness is what makes my letters so stupid.

Let's be on hand punctually at the House this morning and shoot wisdom as it flies. As early as 10, though the session opens an hour later, the Chamber—which is really a beautiful room, with ample accommodations for 128 members and about half the reporters that are nominally entitled to the floor—is well occupied. Some score of members are at their desks indorsing petitions, reading the documents that are filed for each ever night, dispatching extra copies folded and stamped, "with their compliments," to the friends who are expected to help them next year to the same honorable position they now make illustrious,—putting on the harness for the day's work. Sundry Committees are in session, too. "Cities and Villages," with several pairs of boots visible above the desks, considers quietly its easier questions—reserving for more formal sessions and more private places, the graver matters of city railroads and steam in metropolitan avenues. "Towns and Counties," at another spot, is reading petitions for new powers to constables and larger fees for underpaid officers. The Committee on "Engrossed Bills" in another corner watches for—

The rap of the Speaker's hammer announces that it is 11 o'clock, and the hands on the ancient dial admit that it is but three minutes past. The house is hushed, the cloak-room door is closed, and all inside it are prisoners for a season. The doors are locked, and, when it is as still as if deserted, the Speaker leaves his seat, the clergyman occupies his platform and engage in prayer. It is impossible that none of the bent heads entertain the drift and the scope of the words he utters—it is quite possible that some accompany the chaplain in his invocation, and really ask aid to hold their wild horses when the debate runs high, and the opportunities for a man to make a fool of himself become so abundant.

Prayer over, the Speaker resumes his seat and announces "the reading of the Journal." A deputy clerk generally performs this entertaining duty—reading as if at a mark—hurling the story out of his mouth as if it were infected, and his life depended on issuing it at a 2:20 pace. This quarter hour is a very precious one,—for nobody pays the slightest attention to the reading,—and it is the appointed time for him who has a little resolution just coming on to the floor to see his friends and provide that his pet shall not be neglected nor wickedly kicked out of the House. "Shall the Journal be approved?" cries the Speaker, and if there is no objection, "it is approved," and next he announces that "Petitions are now in order." These are petitions from the people to their servants, and as the popular grievances are always abundant, the Committees are called in their order. At the opening of the session, no county is passed without some petition presented by its member, but as it gets later, the desks are cleared, and the list takes less time to pass. But from some quarters the supply never fails. "Kings" being called, three men start to their feet with petitions for or against steam on Atlantic-street. "Kings" called again, two start up with "petitions for a law to protect gas-consumers from the impositions of gas companies." As some score or more of these have already been presented, some curious member "desires to hear it read," which desire is always gratified, and the clerk reads the petition aloud. When "New-York" is called, the whole delegation spring to their feet. As the Speaker can see but one at a time, the last one has got a good deal of wholesome exercise, jumping up and dropping down again, before his turn comes. When the list of counties has been all called, the Speaker announces "Petitions generally are in order," and there is another general cry of "Mr. Speaker," and a scramble for the floor—almost everybody having been caught unprepared with the proper indorsement upon some paper when his term was reached. Each petition, as its title is announced, is referred to some Committee, who to-morrow or not till the last day of the session, may report unfavorably upon it, when it is heard of no more, though filed and saved; or favorably, by resolution, or by bill, which being immediately twice read, so far as its title goes, has received its two readings, and is ordered to the "Committee of the Whole," where its enemies must pitch into it, and, while saving their country by defeating it, run the risk of distinguishing themselves as orators. The galleries all seem merry while the petitions are in order. The Pages of the House stand ready to spring toward the member who cries, "Mr. Speaker," and catching the paper wait till the Speaker announces "The gentleman from Alleghany," or "Wayne," or so forth, and then, if the gentleman announced is the one whose paper the page holds rush to the Speaker's desk with it—or, if not, fly to the one who is announced and carry his petition up. The pages enjoy the running amazingly, and glow with the excitement, never minding anything less than half a dozen tumbles in a morning. The little fellows have $1 a day for their services, and he who does his duty best always hopes to get reappointed for the last half of the session. Excuse me, Mr. TIMES, for detailing these matters, which are all A B C to the old folks; but I remember that some 50,000 of your newer generation of readers have not yet been put through the first primary meeting, and that all is Greek to them till they understand it.

"Reports of Standing Committees are now in order," cries the Speaker from his seat. Mr. REILLY, of New-York, gets the floor—it is Saturday morning I write of—and announces a favorable report which proves, when the Clerk reads it, to be upon the bill to construct a Railroad through Avenue D. The Committee on "Cities and Villages" has six of these Railroad projects in its keeping, and it reports this one, to which there is likely to be the least objection, first, as a feeler. If, when this comes into Committee of the Whole, it stands fire, and, two days afterward, goes through its third reading without trouble, the rest will come tumbling in, and the hotels will be crowded with a lobby fresh from New-York. All the other reports of the morning are upon local bills or bills interesting only to distant parts of the State.

"Reports of Select Committees are next in order"—but none of them have matured their selecter projects.

"Messages from the Governor" next, but his Excellency has nothing to communicate.

"Communications from State Officers" fetches half-a-dozen answers from as many Savings' Banks, all confessing that they have no "unclaimed deposits" from unknown depositors within six years past. If all the Savings Banks answer as promptly and to the same effect, the Canals must fare slimly for all the fat they will get out of this hopeful quarter. The answers stop in time, however, not to peril any further Mr. OPDYKE's resolution for a Committee of Investigation.

"Messages from the Senate" fetches down the concurrent resolutions passed yesterday by the Senate, imploring our members of Congress to stand on the side of the Nineteenth Century and of common sense, when the Postmaster-General's astute suggestion to return to high postage shall come before them for a vote.

"Third reading of bills," cries the Speaker; none have been engrossed in time, however, and the galleries escape a bore.

"Notices of bills" generates about a score of notices of bills, of which it is safe to say that full half are not yet drafted, nor ever will be. It is a very neat way for a member to advertise, however, that he has an interest in the subject named, and would like to be consulted, if the topic is to be reported on, or to be put on the Select Committee for its consideration, if one is to be raised.

"Introduction of bills" fetches Mr. C. S. SPENCER to his feet with a "Gas bill." It is referred to the Judiciary Committee, where a score of petitions on the subject have preceded and another score will follow it. Mr. OPDYKE introduces his bill, fixing more definitely the liabilities of Express Companies as common carriers. Mr. CONKLING introduces his act upon which the Chamber of Commerce have been sitting—to revise radically the Port Warden act.

"Motions and Resolutions are now in order," says the Speaker, and about half the House in concert call "Mr. Speaker." That gentleman, rising, blandly informs them that, when the House adjourned, Mr. OPDYKE's resolution, appointing a Committee to visit the Savings Banks, and look up the amount of their unclaimed deposits, was pending, consequently it is now before the House. "Those in favor of it will say aye," to which a full volume of voice responds "Aye"; "those opposed, say Nay," to which a thinner volume cries "Nay." "The ayes appear to have it"—says the speaker, "the ayes have it," and the cry for a "count" coming a second too late, the resolution has passed. Among the "nays" were the weak voices of some Republicans, who protest against laying hands upon the hoarded millions of the Savings' Banks, lest it breed a panic, or at the best send up such a crowd of claimants as would soon draw back, or ought to, every cent from the treasury that this dubious source of revenue would contribute; but they consent unwillingly to let a committee make the proposed examination, though fully determined that the Canals shall not get their needed enlargement, nor the cormorant contractors their greed from this quarter. Mr. RUTHERFORD moves to take from the table his resolutions asking for a Select Committee to consider the rights and wrongs of labor. Having explained that his Committee will cost never a nickle, the House indulge him and order his Committee.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD called up his resolution asking the Regents of the University to report all sorts of information about what they do, how they do it, what it costs, and what of it all. Mr. S. backed his resolution with a speech, which, especially in so far as it was composed of quotations from the Regents' last report, made the House merry. Mr. TUTHILL objected, on the ground that the information that the gentleman wanted was on every man's desk already, and that, though before he might have doubted, after the speech it was evident that the meteorological records rehearsed, if faithfully kept, were valuable to science. Mr. SPENCER objected too, that the Oneida gentleman's remarks reflected upon the worthy Board, whose services were rendered without fee, and that the resolution could not be passed without casting a reproach upon them. They were passed, however, under the operation of the previous question, the Ayes and Nays being called, and the effort to table their reconsideration failed.

Mr. SPENCER, about this time, moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee the bill "for the trial of certain offences." Mr. TUTHILL explained that the bill was one of very great importance—its object being to provide for the trial, in Kings County or New-York, of rioters, who deliberately burned down all the public hospitals on Staten Island, besides some fifteen private houses, which not even a Castleton Board of Health had pronounced nuisances. The only object of recommitment must be delay. Mr. SPENCER urged that Mr. CHRISTIE, of Richmond, had not had a hearing upon the bill before that Committee, and it was but courteous to give him a hearing.

Mr. CHRISTIE was proceeding to explain why the bill was too serious in its consequences, not to his district only, but to the whole State, too subversive of justice, and radical and outrageous in its provisions, to be so hastily rushed into the Committe of the Whole, when the Speaker, with the announcement that the motion giving rise to debate must lie over, put on the brakes. Mr. CHRISTIE immediately moved an adjournment, to which the House, for fear of doing some mischief in its excitement, instantly voted Aye. By a previous resolution it had been agreed to adjourn till Monday evening, 7 o'clock. So everybody fell to packing his carpet-bag, took his hasty plate of soup, and departed for home. GLAUCUS.

The City Inspectorship—Eulogy on the Character and Services of Mr. Morton.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having always regarded your journal, in its editorial department, as the medium of fair and impartial criticism upon public men, and the official acts of public officers, I am rather surprised at the *tenor* and *spirit* of your recent comments upon City Inspector MORTON, and the bitter character of your animadversions upon his official conduct, and his present position and relations with the Board of Aldermen and Mayor TIEMANN.

Mr. MORTON, previous to his election as City Inspector, three years ago, had been for a long time an *attaché* of that office, and for two or three years the chief and chosen clerk of Mr. DOWNING, his predecessor. It was admitted, during the canvass, by his political opponents, that no man was better fitted, by *education and experience in its duties*, for the position than Mr. MORON. *Before*, and *after* the election, it was conceded that he was perfectly familiar with the whole machinery of the office, its general routine of business, and all the varied functions pertaining to that department of the public service, and was, therefore, entirely competent to discharge its duties. On the 1st of this month he had been in office three years; had served out his full term to the satisfaction of the public, and (as was generally said) with distinguished faithfulness and ability. Up to that period nobody had whispered a syllable against his integrity or fidelity as a public officer. Partisan office-seekers and greedy spoilsmen had indeed complained of some of his appointments, but we all know how impossible it is for a man to escape censure who has official patronage at his disposal.

But now all at once, since it devolves on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen to appoint his successor, the friends and partisans of other candidates are emptying their vials of wrath upon his devoted head—exhausting the vocabulary of billingsgate, and even having recourse to the mystic genii and fabled demons of mythology, wherewith to characterize Mr. MORTON's monstrous delinquencies. They have discovered by dint of some new light that Mr. MORTON has no capacity for the office, and is almost an imbecile—that the health of the City has suffered during the whole of his administration—that the streets have been continually loaded and reeking with the filthiest mire, and have constantly exhaled the foulest and most offensive effluvia—and that these have produced nearly all the sickness and death with which this great City has been afflicted the past three years. His subordinates, too, come in for their share of abuse—they are lazy drones who have done nothing to earn their salaries; and Mr. MORTON himself is denounced as an unscrupulous, heartless, negligent officer, whose gross inefficiency and want of diligence are patent to the most careless observer. Now, is all this consistent? But to add to his catalogue of crimes, he has corrupted a whole Board of Aldermen,—and has *thus secured* the new appointment to himself, or, what is virtually the same thing, secured an extension of his official life for an indefinite period of time. I would ask, Mr. Editor, whether this can be considered fair criticism, or vituperation; is it the result of an impartial review of Mr. MORTON's official acts, or is it a snap judgment, and a hasty conviction and sentence without evidence? Are not those who indulge in this spleen and spite towards Mr. MORTON interested in the appointment of some other man, and therefore seek to disparage him, and prejudice the public mind, as the surest means of effecting their selfish and sinister designs? Would it not be more charitable as well as reasonable to suppose that the Aldermen and the Mayor entertain an honest difference of opinion as to the man best qualified to discharge the duties of the office of City Inspector, instead of presuming that they have been bought up soul and body by Mr. MORTON, to interpose a factious opposition to all the Mayor's nominations, and thus retain Mr. MORTON in the office? It appears to me, Mr. Editor, that on reflection, you must acknowledge that you have been a little hasty in your conclusions upon this matter, and have not, in treating this grave question, exhibited your usual discrimination.

I know Mr. MORTON, and think you have mistaken his character and his mission. He is an active, shrewd, intelligent man—self-educated and self-made—uniting in rare combination mental and physical endowments which cannot fail of impelling their possessor to stamp himself upon the community in which he moves.

He is a man of great industry and indomitable perseverance, and one of those who always infuse their own spirit and energy into those associated with them. The idea, therefore, advanced in your strictures of yesterday's date in the TIMES, that his subordinates are of the do-nothing order, that they neglect their duties, and "that they constitute the scum and refuse of back-stairs politicians and dependants, who hold positions of inactivity," is destitute of the slightest approximation to truth. Finally, Mr. Editor, without any purpose of attempting an elaborate vindication of Mr. MORTON or his subordinates, whose known character and standing are a sufficient answer to the general and vague complaints brought against them in your journal, my object in this communication was, rather, courteously to complain of this loose way of attacking character upon mere partisan representations or idle rumor, without specific charges or the necessary basis of evidence. P.

Atlantic Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A few weeks since I saw an announcement in one of the New-York papers to the effect that the Atlantic Cable had become practicable for telegraphic purposes. The same notice was published in other papers. At the time I did not believe there was any truth in it. That impression has become confirmed by satisfactory proof.

It is difficult to get any truth from parties connected with that enterprise in America. Some of them, however, I presume are ignorant of the real facts of the case, while on the other hand, others manufacture explanations to suit particular circumstances, and in this manner mislead the public. I have sought in vain to get reliable information as to the operation of the late cable—such for example, as the regularity and time of the electric pulsations transmitted over it.

For the benefit of the public I give the following information as reliable. If those interested in the Atlantic Cable, in America, do not believe the statements to be true, and deny them in any paper, signing their names thereto, I will feel bound to prove the assertions, or stand convicted of misrepresentation. Here are the facts, viz:

The electric generator used in working the cable at first, was a modification of RHUMKORFF's Induction Coils, excited by a Smee voltaic battery. The next was the Daniel battery, and latterly Mr. HENLEY's Magneto-battery.

The pretended delay, after the laying of the cable, to put up the recording apparatus at Trinity Bay, was a fabrication. The instrument used at that place was a delicate galvanometer, so feeble, as I have been informed, that the operator had to use a telescope to see the movement of the delicately-adjusted needle. The instrument used at Valencia was the reflecting galvanometer, which would show the oscillation of the needle, when it was so feeble that it could not be seen with the naked eye.

In regard to the Hughes telegraph, it is a fact, that since the cable has been laid Mr. HUGHES has had every opportunity afforded him of going to Valencia or Newfoundland, at his own expense, and applying his instrument to the cable, and he has the liberty to do so now, but as the current of electricity that has manifested itself through the cable since the early part of last September has been so small, Mr. HUGHES has been justified, in the opinion of his friends, in abstaining from subjecting his instruments to so severe a trial.

At the present time the Company is in a pecuniary difficulty. It is now certain that it will not be possible for the Atlantic Company to lay another cable, if ever, earlier than 1860.

In the meantime, further effort will be made for the recovery or restoration of the late cable, and the friends of other routes will proceed in the consummation of their respective enterprises. During the coming Summer, with engineers already engaged, I intend to travel over and examine the route, *via* Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Isles, which, in my opinion, is the only one practicable for a telegraph between Europe and America.

Yours, very respectfully,
TAL. P. SHAFFNER.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 66, 77, 79, 80, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 94.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 1699, 463, 487, 267, 341, 499, 503, 507, 509, 513, 515, 517, 521, 523, 525, 533, 537, 541, 543. *Part II.*—Nos. 2714, 548, 550, 556, 558, 562, 570, 574, 1810, 308, 580, 582, 584, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 131, 167, 168, 169, 172, 181, 182, 66, 70, 74, 11, 106, 185, 186, 188, 134, 170, 189, 190, 191.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 112, 209, 318, 371, 372, 182, 267, 291, 326, 33, 50, 321, 273, 332, 228, 229, 314, 323, 295.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

EVIDENCE—LOSS OF CARGO.

Robert L. Stuart et al. vs. Herman Boyer.—This was a libel filed to recover the value of 17 boxes of sugar belonging to the libelant and alleged to have been put on board lighters belonging to the respondent to be carried to Brooklyn from the ship *Greenland*, then lying at Quarantine, but alleged not to have been delivered. The bills of lading of the sugar called for 3,225 boxes. There were two lighters engaged in the transportation, and receipts for 3,225 boxes were produced on the part of the libelant, all of which were admitted by the respondent to be correct, except two, one for 510 boxes and one for 408 boxes, which he claimed to have been altered after their signature, by the master of the lighter; the first by the addition of the words "and ten;" and the second, by the addition of the words "and eight." The mate of the *Greenland* was examined by deposition, and testified that those words were written before signature. The master of the lighter, who was examined in Court, testified that they were not there when he signed them. The general character of both these witnesses for truth was not impeached.

The master of the other lighter, who signed a receipt immediately under the receipt for the 510, testified that when he signed he examined the other receipt, and it was then but for 500.

As to the other receipt it was in evidence that the lighterman was directed to bring only 400. The mate of the *Greenland* testified that after the 400 were put on board and the receipt for that number drawn up, eight more which had been used on deck as a staging, were put on the lighter and the receipt altered in this respect before signature.

It was testified by several lightermen that the eight boxes were not so loaded as testified by the mate, but that they were put on the lighter to make up the 400 and before the boxes were counted by the mate and the lighterman.

It was also testified by several witnesses, contradicting both the mates of the *Greenland*, that two boxes of sugar were lost overboard from the ship while being loaded on the lighter.

Held by the Court.—That on the evidence the libelants have not shown that the respondent received on board of his lighters the 17 boxes claimed in the libel, and he is not therefore liable for their value.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Owen & Vose. For respondent, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 24.

Before Justice Davies.

The People ex rel. Hubbard Stone vs. William Menck.—This was an action to try the title to the office of Trustee of Common Schools in the Twentieth Ward, and turned chiefly upon the credit to be given to a return of votes made by the Inspectors of election, at the Charter election, held on the first Tuesday of December, 1857. Hubbard G. Stone and William Menck were opposing candidates for the office of Trustee for the full erm.

Menck, the defendant, received two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one votes. Stone, the relator, claimed that he received two thousand nine hundred and sixty-*five* votes, which the defendant denied. The Clerk of the Board of Canvassers, however, by mistake it is alleged, gave a certificate of election in the first instance to Mr. Menck instead of Mr. Stone. The error was immediately discovered and duly corrected by the Clerk of the Board, and a certificate given to Mr. Stone; but Mr. Menck was, notwithstanding, allowed to take the oath of office and to take a seat in the Board.

It appeared on the trial, that the return made to the Board of Canvassers, from one of the districts, as originally written, gave Stone two hundred and *sixty-six* votes, but "sixty-six" had been crossed out and "seventy three" interlined above. No evidence was introduced, by either party, tending to show when or by whom this alteration was made. The relator's counsel contended that the return was to be received as corrected. The defendant argued from the ink used, the handwriting, &c., that the alteration was probably fraudulent.

The Court charged the Jury, in substance, that the paper being a public record, imported verity on its face, and *prima facie* was to be taken as correct. They were to presume that the alteration had been honestly made. It was incumbent upon the defendant to offer evidence to rebut this presumption, if he denied the accuracy of the returns. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Messrs. Runkle & Douglas and A. Oakey Hall for plaintiffs. Messrs. Doyle and Nelson J. Waterbury, for Defendant.

TRIAL OF STEPHENS, THE WIFE POISONER.

The People vs. Stephens.—The trial of Stephens, the wife poisoner, was announced for to-day, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but was adjourned, by agreement of counsel, to Feb. 14. The reason of the delay is that further time is required to complete chemical analyses, &c.

SPECIAL TERM—DECISIONS.

Before Justice Davies.

Isaac Parker vs. Edwin R. Bogardus.—Judgment for plaintiff for amount, $2,500, with interest from May 1, 1858, with the usual provisions for foreclosure and sale with costs.

John Binsse and others vs. John F. La Farge and others.—Judgment that the will be construed so as to give to the children absolutely, subject to the life estate of their mother in one-third.

As to infant defendants, their guardians, or a majority of them, are authorized to grant, sell or dispose, in such manner as they may deem most for the interest of their wards, &c., in accordance with opinions.

Samuel P. Townsend vs. Moses Chamberlain, Jr., &c.—Judgment for plaintiff. Draft of judgment submitted approved.

James Vanderburgh vs. Archibald Hall et al.—Judgment dismissing complaint with costs.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Herman Bruen et al. vs. Alexander M. Bruen et al.—*Alexander M. Bruen vs. Herman Bruen.*—Reference ordered in both cases to Henry Nicoll. Form of order to be settled.

Edith S. Twiner, infant, &c. vs. Charles Twiner and others.—Judgment for plaintiff. Form to be settled.

James McMullin vs. Roger Monahon.—Judgment for defendant. Complaint dismissed with costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

James Downward et al. vs. Edwin Ratcliffe.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, without costs to either party.

The People ex rel. James White vs. John Quackenbush et al.—Alternative *mandamus* allowed.

In re, Petition of Jas. W. Elwell, &c., as to North American Gutta Percha Company.—Order settled.

Philip vs. Sheehan, &c.—Order granted.

Joshua Atkin et al. vs. N. L. McCready et al.—Motion granted, without costs to either party.

Anti-Nuptial settlement of Mrs. Eliza N. Howland.—Referred to the Hon. Wm. Mitchell to take proof of facts stated, and report same with his opinion.

Benjamin Marshall vs. Joseph W. Savey et al.—Motion amending judgment granted.

Maria C. Carnal vs. Lucien Carnal.—Report confirmed, and order for judgment of divorce granted.

Edward S. Boyd vs. James C. Lane et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frederick W. O'Bernier vs. Joseph Marx.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. Laura H. Gildersleeve vs. John W. Boyce.—This case involves the claims of two rival school mistresses to the post of Principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 37, in the Twelfth Ward. The story of the case has been laid before the public already. Miss Gildersleeve was formerly the Principal of the School. Last Fall Miss Elizabeth Ennis was appointed in her place, by the Board of Trustees of the Ward. It is said that the appointment was not made by a competent meeting of the Board, but was illegally procured through the influence of one of the Trustees, who, it is said, takes a very special friendly interest in Miss Ennis. As Miss Gildersleeve could not obtain her salary, she recently sued out a writ of *mandamus* to compel Mr. John W. Boyce, who is Principal of the Male Department of the school in question, and whose duty it is to make up the pay-rolls for said school, to insert her (Miss Gildersleeve's) name in the pay-rolls for the months of September, October, November and December last past, which he has heretofore refused to do.

The return to the writ by Mr. Boyce was filed to-day. He states in it that Miss Gildersleeve is not entitled to the relief demanded, as she was removed by order of the local Board of School Officers on the 20th of August last, and Miss Elizabeth Ennis was appointed in her place, of which facts he had been notified by the Board of School Officers. Miss Gildersleeve had not acted as teacher in the school during the months for which she claimed payment; and, in accordance with the law, the local Board had filed the notice of removal and appointment with Mr. Boese, the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The case came on on Saturday. This morning Justice SUTHERLAND made an order that on filing the return a rule may be entered requiring the relator to demur or plead thereto in twenty days after notice.

Hardenbrook vs. Hardenbrook.—The application of W. A. Hardenbrook, Esq., to be discharged from arrest on an attachment, came on again to-day. Mr. Hardenbrook contended that he had been arrested contrary to the provisions of the statute, in that he was, at the time of his arrest, on his way home to Fordham, from a reference before A. W. Bradford, Esq., on Friday, Dec. 21, to which he had been subpœnaed as a witness. The plaintiff introduced affidavits setting forth that the arrest was made before the time of the reference, and not after it, as was represented by the defendant, that it was made while he was in the office of his lawyers in this same case, Crane, Cornell & Fowler, and that the subpœna did not compel his attendance on the day of the arrest. The Judge deeming the point of the time of arrest, whether before or after the reference, material, ordered the case to stand over until Friday morning, at ten o'clock, for further proofs; and, in the meantime, committed the defendant to the custody of James W. Fowler, his attorney.

SEDUCTION AND DESERTION BY A CLERGYMAN.—The Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript* says: The case of the Rev. SAMUEL GLOVER, which has for some time been occupying the attention of the Second Associate Reformed Presbytery of Illinois, has been brought to a close. It appeared at the trial that in the beginning of June, 1857, the individual last mentioned left this city in company with a relative, for the ostensible purpose of visiting some friends in the neighborhood of Ross's Grove, in the northern part of the State; that after remaining some days in that vicinity, in order to find some place where they might be better able to conceal what was to happen, they went to Mendota, where they procured boarding at a private house, in which after a sojourn of two weeks, his victim of misplaced confidence gave birth to an illegitimate child. Shortly after this event, Mr. GLOVER visited her at a late hour of the night, remained but a few minutes, and left for Chicago in the same train in which she came. Two weeks afterwards he again visited her in seclusion, received the child from the hands of the relative of its mother, and again departed, since which time its whereabouts to all except himself has been unknown. Every means in his power was made use of by this reverend gentleman to conceal all these transactions, and especially his own connection therewith. His visits were made under cover of the shadow of midnight; his correspondence was carried on under fictitious names; when expedition was necessary, the telegraph was made to do its work, and when it did begin to be rumored about the city that such things had taken place, his victim was brought back to forestall public opinion in relation thereto. When the matter came before the Church Court for investigation, he endeavored to thwart action, attempting to procure the non-attendance of the most material witness against him; and when, finally, the weight of evidence left him no hope of exculpating himself, he abruptly and contumaciously declined having anything further to do with the Court before which he had been cited for trial. Evidences of other instances of improper conduct on his part, but not of so criminal a nature, was also adduced on trial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows: 100 bbls. Ashes; 1,192 bbls. and 1,102 sacks Flour; 760 bushels Oats; 708 bushels Malt; 1,805 pkgs. Provisions, and 377 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 100 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,000 mats Java, at 14¼c.@14½c.; 100 bags Laguayra, at 12c.@12¼c.; 45 bags Rio, at 10½c., and some St. Domingo, at 9¾c. ℔ lb. No Rio has arrived during the week. Stock of Rio and Santos, in private hands, this evening, 8,300 bags.

COTTON—Has been less active, yet steady; sales 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
Middling, ℔ lb.	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12½
Midd'g Fair, ℔ lb.	12½	12⅞	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is decidedly firmer, with an active inquiry from regular buyers and from speculators. Sales have been reported of 16,500 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. unsound State, at $4 30, to go out of the market.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State	5 10@ 5 30
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 10@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 10@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues in light supply and fair request, at $6 25@$7 for low to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Superfine is entirely out of market. Southern is briskly inquired for at improved prices. Sales 6,000 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 65@$6 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 05@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and is held at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of the latter continue in request at $19 25, but are generally held at $19 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request and is very stiffly held. A City miller has purchased several lots, on terms not disclosed. The reported sales since our last comprise 27,500 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35; Mixed Western at about the same rate; White Southern part at $1 50; and Red Southern at $1 37@$1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is inactive. The high prices (88c.@90c.) asked for old mixed Western check business therein. Buyer offer 86c.@87c. ℔ bushel. The transactions in new reach 9,400 bushels, at 82c. for yellow Southern, and 82c. for white do., ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and somewhat nominal. A small lot of Jersey was obtained at 85c. ℔ bushel. Some Canada Barley has been sold at 90c. ℔ bushel. Oats have not varied. We quote Canada, 64c.@66c.; Western, 62½c.@65c.; State, 58c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 53c.@57c.; Southern, 49c.@54c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—1,670 bales have been sold in Boston, part at 12¾c.@13c. ℔ yard.

HIDES—Are quiet at old quotations.

IRON—Is in moderate request at previous prices.

LEAD—Is in fair demand at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 480 bbls. New-Orleans at 42c. ℔ gallon.

Molasses Trade of New-York, in

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Tcs. & bbls.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Tcs. & bbls.
Stock, Jan. 1	1,798	100	4,613	4,512
Receipts	70,519	57,451	68,250	86,154
Total supply	72,317	57,551	73,163	90,616
Deduct Exports, &c.	7,875	5,373	4,577	3,420
Total	64,442	52,178	68,886	87,196
Deduct Stock Dec. 31	4,613	4,512	4,314	2,641
Total consumption	59,829	47,666	64,572	84,555

Molasses Trade of the United States, in

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Tcs. & bbls.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Tcs. & bbls.
Stock Jan. 1	8,256		10,473	7,197
Receipts	184,819	102,641	205,352	47,884
Total supply	193,075	102,641	215,825	55,081
Deduct Exports, &c.	18,318	12,339	10,128	5,639
Total	174,757	90,302	205,697	49,442
Deduct stock Dec. 31	10,473	7,197	18,013	1,480
Total consumption	164,284	83,105	189,684	47,962

Consumption in the United States:

	Total Foreign.	Total. of all kinds.
1858..Gallons	24,795,374	45,169,164
1857..Gallons	23,266,404	28,508,784
1856..Gallons	23,014,878	39,608,878
1855..Gallons	23,533,423	47,266,085
1854..Gallons	24,437,019	56,493,019
1853..Gallons	28,576,821	55,536,821
1852..Gallons	29,417,511	48,257,511
1851..Gallons	33,238,278	43,948,018
1850..Gallons	24,806,949	37,019,249

We have prepared the foregoing comparative exhibit of the Molasses Trade of New-York and of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) from the table accompanying the Annual Statement published at the office of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List*.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged; 575 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 49c.@49½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is in demand and is stiffly held, mainly at 69c.@70c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and unsettled to-day, with sales reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ for new Mess; $17 62½ for old Mess; and $13 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c., ℔ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for at former prices. Lard is in good request, and is very firm; sales 750 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 11¾c.@12½c. Beef is salable and steady; sales, to-day, 500 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 550 tcs. at $3 25@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 60 cases No. 1 Nutmegs and 23 cases Mace, on private terms; some Cassia at 28c.; 750 bags Pepper, part at 10c.; and 1,000 bags Pimento at 7c., subsequently held at 7½c. ℔ lb. Our Saturday's report having been crowded out this morning, it is necessary to state that two cargoes of Pepper, 7,100 bags in all, were sold, including 1,600 bags, by the *Oak*, from store, and 5,500 bags by the bark *James Paton*, afloat, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made of 500 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 7¼c.@8¾c., but including 80 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7½c.; also 834 boxes Havana on private terms.

TEAS—An auction sale, chiefly of new Teas, occurred to-day; it passed off rather tamely, the competition having been somewhat spiritless. The bulk of the lots offered were not desirable, and unsatisfactory prices were obtained for such.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., chiefly at 27¼c.@27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d. For London, 100 bbls. Beef, at 4s. 3d.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 9d., and other engagements were reported—the particulars were not ascertained. For Bremen, 10,000 lbs. Bone, 200 bbls. Resin, and 500 bales Tobacco, with 150 bbls. sundries, on terms not disclosed.

REMOVAL.

IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
In consequence of the increased demand for their SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,
48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,
TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,
Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

JAMES C. LANE,
Ex Chief-Engineer of Explorations in South America, &c.
MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Times Building, No. 41 Park-row,
Room No. 4. New-York.

PATENTS NEGOTIATED.
Drawings, Specifications, and Models, (metal or wood.)
Applications for Patents, and all business whatever connected with Patents attended to with economy and dispatch.
Application for Patent, including drawings and specification, $60.

$100 REWARD.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for information, under oath, which will lead to the discovery as to who was the author or utterers of the printed Circular, distributed in the XIXth Ward of this City, on the 7th day of December, 1858, (Charter Election day,) indorsed, "Reading the Bible in the Public Schools," dated 6th of December, 1858. And $50 upon the conviction of such person or persons, by S. D. MOULTON, corner of 3d-av. and 49th-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL-SIZED FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe, of Herring's patent nearly new, will be sold cheap for cash, or would take part in fashionable clothing. Can be seen at No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 11.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF,
Continue their Entertainment.
Scenes from SHAKESPEARE, and Sketches from DICKENS at
HOPE CHAPEL,
TUESDAY 25th, THURSDAY 27th, and SATURDAY 29th.
THIS EVENING, Othello; and
Mr. Pickwick and Mrs. Bardell's Entanglement.
Tickets 50 cents.
Tickets to the three evenings, $1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA!
Mr. WALLACK as THE VETERAN.
ELECTRIC EFFECT of the TWO GRAND TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
and
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, ARMS, FURNITURE, &c.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE VETERAN;
or,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.
FRENCH.
Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry.....Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves.....{ Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Lorille, } { Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mortier.....Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan.....Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour.....Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel..Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McShake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel.....Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere.....Miss Tree
ARABS.
The Emir Mohammed.....Mr. Dyott
Amineh, his sister.....Mrs. Hoey
MYRANS.
The Sultan of Myra.....Mr. Bangs
Oflan Agan.....Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Oglou.....Chief of the Guard.....Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan....(Dealer in figs).....Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad.....Mr. Jeffries
Osman.....Mr. Oliver
Seyd.....Mr. C. Parsloe
Guinare.....(Chief Sultana).....Mrs. Sloan
Zaida.....(her attendant).....Miss Orton
Aura.....(leader of the Almehs).....Miss E. Henrade
French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.
The performance terminates
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE NEW COMEDY.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
has now been presented for the amusement of the theatre-going public for
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
EIGHTY-SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
thus proving it to be, without question, the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!
during which time it has been witnessed by more than
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE!
who have invariably testified their approbation of its merits during this great run by
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
and
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
IT WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
To conclude with the farce, never before acted here, called
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S
SUPERB EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Having just completed one of the most brilliant and successful engagements at the Howard Athenæum, ever known in the annals of Equestrianism, will appear at
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
accompanied by the distinguished humorist,
DAN RICE
and his
TRAINED ANIMALS;
Together with a full Star Troupe, comprising
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS IN THE PROFESSION.
The company will perform at Niblo's Garden for a short season only.
Boxes, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. H. R. BALL respectfully announces that he will give his
FIRST DRAMATIC READING,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1859.
On which occasion the subject will be the entire play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS,
To be obtained at the principal Hotels, Music and Book-stores, and at Niblo's Garden.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25,
The entertainment will commence with
THE SEA OF ICE.
Feats of Posturing.....Messrs. Foster and Denier
To be followed by the pantomime of the
MAGIC PILLS,
To conclude with
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in an ola podrida of Ethiopian melody.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.
The performance will commence with the tragedy of the
ROBBERS.
Charles de Moor.....Mr. E. Eddy.
After which, the grand Equestrian spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa.....Mr. Fitzgerald.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. Great success of Mr. CHARLES and Miss JULIA DALY, Irish and Yankee Comedians. TO-NIGHT—TEMPTATION, IN AND OUT OF PLACE, and IRISH TIGER.

A GRAND CONCERT
Will be given at the
CHURCH IN 18TH-ST.,
Near 5th-av.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
At 8 o'clock.
The following distinguished Artists will appear:
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD,
Miss EMMA HEYWOOD, of London,
Miss FANNY STOCKTON,
Miss ADOLPHINA DRESSLER,
Mr. WM. H. DENNETT, Basso,
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-piston,
Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK,
And his son CHARLES, (Concertina,)
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES,
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER.
"LITTLE ELLA," the Wonderful Child-reader,
WILL APPEAR.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
ROSSINI'S ORATORIO OF MOSES IN EGYPT, will be given at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. The solo parts will be sustained by the following eminent artists: Miss HADLEY and Mrs. CRUMP, Messrs. MIRANDA, WERNEKE and Dr. GUILMETTE.
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert. To commence at 7½ o'clock.
Conductor.....G. W. MORGAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Prof. O. M. MITCHEL will deliver the Fourth Lecture of his Course, at the Academy of Music,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.
Subject—*The Telescope: The Depth of its Penetrating Power—Its Capacity to Define—Its Uses in Observation*
Tickets 50 cents; 75 cents for the two remaining lectures. Doors open at 6¾—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
THE WREN FAMILY OF BRILLIANT COMEDIANS WILL PERFORM—
THE ALPINE MAID,
AND
A DAY AFTER THE FAIR.
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES BY MASTER PHILO NATHANS.
TONY PASTOR, CLOWN.
Every Evening at 7½ o'clock, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons. New entrance in 14th-st. Admittance, 25 cents.

WILL SOON CLOSE.
BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION.
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 620 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TUESDAY (JAN. 25) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the HOLMAN FAMILY. Little Julia, only 4 years of age, the smallest Vocalist and Pianist in the world; Miss Sallie, only 9 years old, the wonderful Contralto; Master Alfred, 10 years old, the great American Vocalist and Drummer; Master Benjamin, 12 years old, the Balladist; and Master John, 13 years old, the Comic Vocalist and Eccentric Delineator, who will give a GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, in two parts. ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE of 20 talented Children, including THE INFANT ALICE and LA PETITE EMELINE, in the new and comic pantomime of CUPID AND HIS FROLICS. AQUARIA. HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—MEMBERS ARE NOtified to attend rehearsal WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Full attendance particularly requested. STEPHEN L. MILES, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Second Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. H. FOX, E. WARDEN, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEEKER's celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
NEW-YEAR CALLS,
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

MR. APTOMMAS
Will make his first appearance in New-York, since his return from Europe, at his
HARP MATINEE,
on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock, at DODSWORTH'S ROOMS, upon which occasion the programme will consist of selections from his extensive repertoire of elaborate modern harp compositions.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S
JUVENILE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
This wonderful troupe of juvenile artists, whose extraordinary performances, by their completeness of detail, have delighted thousands, commence an engagement at Albany on TUESDAY, 25th inst. Business letters addressed to Monsieur ZAVISTOWSKI, will be promptly attended to.

THE ORATOREON.—TEN SONGS AND RECITATIONS given by Professors BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS, in Cooper Institute, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Brooklyn Athenæum every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, with explanations of oratory and music, preparatory toforming classes for day and night. Admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents.

MISS A. M. FREEMAN'S DRAMATIC READING, at Lyrique Hall, No. 765 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. Tickets, 50 cents, at the music and book stores, and Miss FREEMAN'S Studio, No. 726 Broadway. Particulars in future advertisements.

THE FINE ARTS.—F. RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION of American Scenery is now open at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 9 to 4 and 6 to 10. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On *Fun, Seriously Considered* THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE
PROF. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK will deliver the twentieth and last Lecture of his course, on the *General History of the World before Christ*, on TUESDAY, the 25th, at 1 o'clock.
PROF. HOWARD CROSBY will commence his course on the *History of Greece, and the Greek Empire*, on THURSDAY, the 27th, to be continued TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at the same hour.
PROF. VINCENZO BOTTA'S course on *Italy and the Roman Empire*, will follow.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.
The sixth and last Lecture in this Course by Dr. R. D. HITCHCOCK. Subject—*The Human Races in America*. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at Rutgers-street Church (Dr. KREBS'.)
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets obtained at the door, and at usual places of deposit. HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock—*Measure for Measure.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock—*Anthony and Cleopatra.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock—*King John.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—*Macbeth.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

TUESDAY EVENING.—MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—The lecture by T. STARR KING, (Subject—*Existence and Life*,) postponed to accommodate the Burns Club with the use of the room, will take place at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's Drug Store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st; Six-penny Saving's Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place; and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

ATTRACTIVE LECTURE.—A LECTURE ON Temperance, in connection with the exhibition of the admired picture of the "Death of King Alcohol," covering 300 square feet of canvas, will be given by the Rev. Dr. HOLMAN at the church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ P. M. Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the door.

FIREMEN, ATTENTION!—DAVID PAUL BROWN will lecture at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *The American Fireman*. Tickets 25 cents.
C. M. HANKINS, } Committee of
A. B. REYNOLDS, } Trustees Fire
J. B. VROOM, } Depart't Fund.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE again in Clinton Hall, New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, and will deliver a discourse in Music Hall, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Orange sts.—entrance in Orange-st.—on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3 P. M. Subject may be given by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 25, THE Rev. N. MURRAY, D. D., of Elizabethtown, will lecture on *Ireland and the Irish*, at Clinton Hall, for the benefit of the 2d-st. German M. E. Church. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door.

A LECTURE ON THE PLURALITY OF Worlds, by the Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, in the Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERRON'S
SEWING MACHINES
COMPLETE FOR $25.
We confidently recommend them for family use, as being superior to the high-priced machines at one-fourth the cost. References given to families where they are in use in all parts of the City. They are still on sale at No. 447 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—AT THE FIFTY-third Annual Meeting of the New-England Society, in the City of New-York, held at the Astor House, Dec. 22, 1858, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—WM. M. EVARTS.
First Vice-President—HENRY A. HURLBUT.
Second Vice-President—CHARLES A. STETSON.
COUNSELLORS.
Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. N. Blakeman, M. D.,
Wm. Curtis Noyes. S. N. Stebbins.
ASSISTANT COUNSELLORS.
Le G. Lockwood, Geo. S Stephenson,
Moses H. Grinnell, Edwin J. Brown,
Alex. W. Bradford. Shepherd Knapp,
Wm. W. Clay, Wm. K. Strong.
Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Officers the following Committees and Physicians were appointed:

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
H. A. Hurlbut, C. A. Stetson, Shepherd Knapp,
CHARITY COMMITTEE.
LeGrand Lockwood, W. N. Blakeman, M. D.,
S. N. Stebbins, Wm. Curtis Noyes,
E. J. Brown, Wm. K. Strong,
PHYSICIANS.
Jared Linsly, Samuel P. Hubbard,
H. D. Bulkley, W. N. Blakeman,
Willard Parker, James O. Pond,
Alonzo Calkins, John O. Stone,
Ovid P. Wells, A. B. Whiting,
Horace Green, Wm. R. Donaghe,
James B. Gould.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 38 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD, SHINGle roofs recovered with the celebrated Patent Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, at the manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., New-York.

SILVER HYDROMETERS, WITH A GUArantee of accuracy and quality of silver, (United States coin,) wholesale and retail; also, silver and brass saccharometers, &c., &c. JAS. ADAMS, No. 40 Hudson-st., near the American Express Building.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COAL OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNING A tract of Cannel coal land on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, wishes to associate himself with some company intending to make coal oil.
JOHN F. BENNETT, Room No. 136 Astor House.

PEW FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 136, IN the new Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., the Rev. Dr. Spring, Pastor. Apply to W. W. OAKLEY, No. 13 Centre st.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DEsirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 655 P. O.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL,—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Aunt Charlotte's Maid.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Temptation—Irish Tiger—In and Out of Place.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Sea of Ice—Magic Pills—Jack Robinson.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Robbers—Mazeppa.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Zavistowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Checini Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 12¾ o'clock P. M. to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of an important character. In the Senate, an elaborate memorial was submitted from the Legislature of Indiana, relative to the representation of that State in the Senate. Henry S. Lane and Wm. M. McCarthy, the memorialists allege, are the only persons properly commissioned as Senators. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Seward gave notice that he should move to give the above-mentioned persons the privilege of the floor while their claims were pending. Memorials were presented from Pennsylvania in relation to the modification of the Tariff. After some recriminations between Messrs. Bigler and Cameron, the memorials were referred appropriately. Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill making an appropriation of $30,000,000 to be placed in the hands of the President to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, made a lengthy report in favor of the appropriation, and advocating the acquisition by all the arguments usually advanced in its favor. A very full abstract of the report will be found in our report of the proceedings. Mr. Seward, representing the minority of the Committee, followed with a bill requiring the President, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, to present a statement of the relation then existing between this country and Spain, and also requiring a statement of the condition of the Treasury and the effective force of the Army and Navy, to enable Congress to judge as to the necessity of adopting extraordinary measures to maintain the rights and interests of the United States in regard to Spain. Mr. Seward made some remarks tending to show the financial hindrances to the proposed acquisition, and alluded incidentally to the debate on the President's Message in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, a report of which was published in the Times of yesterday morning. Brief speeches were made by Messrs. Bayard and Toombs, in advocacy of the bill, and Mr. Foot gave notice that he would have something to say on the subject at the proper time. The Senate then went into executive session and then adjourned. In the House Mr. Stephens' resolution, to set apart the first two days in February for the consideration of Territorial business, looking specially to action on the Oregon bill, was taken up, but after some debate the House refused to suspend the rules. A resolution was passed to limit the debate on private bills on Saturday next to two five-minute speeches on each. A bill was passed appropriating $10,000 to pay witnesses before the Investigating Committees. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and quite an animated debate took place relative to the propriety of reducing the number of foreign missions. An amendment, offered by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, was adopted, which limits the missions to Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, China, Peru, Turkey and Nicaragua. The bill was not disposed of before the Committee rose. The bill appropriating thirty millions toward the acquisition of Cuba, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is similar in its provisions to that of Mr. Slidell in the Senate.

The bids for the remaining ten millions of the loan authorized by Congress in June last were opened by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday. Bids were received from forty-four parties, and the rates of premium offered vary from three-fourths to five per cent. About six millions are awarded to those who bid more than two and a half per cent., and the remaining four millions go to the bidders of from two to two and a half. A list of all the bids will be found under our telegraphic head.

Reports reach us from Washington relative to serious difficulties between the President and his organ, the *Union*, which are likely to terminate in a severance. It is asserted that Mr. Wendell, through his connection with the establishment, is a loser to the amount of about $50,000. A dispatch which we publish this morning will throw some light on the cause of his misfortunes.

The citizens of Poughkeepsie are much excited over a brutal murder which is alleged to have been committed in that place. On Friday night last, a woman named Eliza Lawrence, living with a man named Lewis Gould as his wife, as the culmination of a series of brutalities on the part of the latter, was struck in the stomach with an axe, and cut so terribly that the bowels protruded. She lived until Saturday night. A daughter of the parties, aged about 12 years, was a witness of the act, and has given her testimony against her father at the Coroner's inquest, which is not yet concluded.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening Alderman Boole presented a series of resolutions in favor of the proposed improvement of the Park, which were referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of an ordinance for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement, was the special order. The measure was lost for the want of a constitutional vote. Some debate followed the presentation of a communication from the City Inspector's Office, signed by Mr. Morton. The document itself was one of little importance, but Alderman Adams opposed the reading of it on the ground that there was no City Inspector. He was overruled, but before the reading of the communication had progressed far, a motion to refer it prevailed. The Board adopted a resolution declaring George W. Morton City Inspector until his successor is appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of erecting a jail in Ludlow-street, between Grand and Broome streets, to be used instead of the Eldridge-street Jail, was adopted. The ordinance presented originally by Alderman Boole was also adopted. It directs the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for a change of the Charter, so that members of the Common Council may receive $1,000 per annum for their services, and also for a declaratory act excepting the Municipal Corporations of 1857 from the law permitting witnesses to appear on their own behalf. $2,000 were appropriated for the celebration of Washington's Birth-day. The Comptroller was authorized to repair the apartments now occupied by him, at an expense not to exceed $5,000.

The police and fire telegraph apparatus, which was withdrawn a few days since by Mr. Robinson, in consequence of a refusal by the Mayor to pay an arrearage alleged to be due for its use, was yesterday again restored by Mr. Robinson, to activity—the alleged arrearages, however, still remaining uncanceled. Mr. Robinson asserts that he is afraid the City might be a large loser by some fire if he persists in debarring the City full and free use of the telegraphic wires. There are others who assert that Mr. Robinson is afraid that if the Mayor persisted in the course he had commenced in the premises he would lose his present profitable connection with the fire and police telegraph.

The Centennial Anniversary of the death of Robert Burns was made the occasion for a lecture last night in Cooper Institute, before the Burns Club of this City, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The building was crowded to excess by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience.

One of the most entertaining lectures of the season was delivered last evening before the Historical Society, by David Paul Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia. His subject was "Stratford-on-Avon." The lecture was an entertaining sketch of Shakespeare's life and birth-place.

The New-York Fire Department gave their thirtieth annual ball last night, at the Academy of Music. It was a great success, and added at least $5,000 to their fund.

A destructive fire took place last evening in South-street, and several persons were injured by an explosion of powder at the fire. Two young men were run over by the fire engines. The performance of one of the steam engines at the fire gave general satisfaction to all disinterested persons.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were only 2,000 bales at former rates, Flour and Wheat were brisker and firmer. Corn, Barley, Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Hay, Hops, Hides, Tallow and Whisky were quiet. Sugars, Molasses and Spices were in fair demand. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

Latin Civilization and the United States.

The most audacious American disciple of Barnum has never conceived so magnificent a scheme of puffery as M. Felix Belly has just carried out in behalf of his projected Interoceanic Canal of Nicaragua. We have been made familiar with poetical flights of soporific sentiment, suddenly ending in a descent upon the admirable clothing shop of Smith Brothers. We have been led through historical disquisitions upon Pestilence in the Middle Ages, to a brilliant vindication of the virtues of a patent sarsaparilla, or a universal pill. We have been entrapped into the first chapters of a harrowing romance, only to be dismissed at the moment of most entrancing excitement, with a reference to the publication office of some new weekly journal, in which the tale "will be continued at a future day." But all these devices are modest, commonplace and empty when compared with a solemn appeal to the God of Battles, an invocation of the Roman Spirit and the Latin race, a profound disquisition on the machinations of Socialism, and an address to the throne of France, as the preliminary to a fresh operation on the Stock Exchange.

M. Felix Belly is practicing in Paris all and more than all that Mr. Barnum is preaching in London. He has carried the art and mystery of kite-flying to a perfection hitherto undreamt of.

It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Buchanan did more than half his work for him. The reader who peruses the translation which we this morning publish, of M. Belly's "Letter to His Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon III., on the Influence of France in America, *apropos* of Mr. Buchanan's Message," will recognize, we are sure, the justice of this concession. If our friend of the fiery pen—our enterprising "man of the Latin race"—has found himself in splendid perorations, vindictive adjectives and startling revelations of the Yankee "wrath to come," Mr. Buchanan has at least supplied him with the points on which to fasten his terrifying rhetoric, and given him the skeleton of the grand scarecrow he has set up to frighten France into buying his new stock at a premium, as the only hope of saving "Latin civilization" from a prompt invasion of Texan rangers, Mississippian missionaries and "gray-eyed men of destiny." The complacent indifference to the public opinion of mankind with which Mr. Buchanan in his Message reiterates his demands upon Spain for the sale of Cuba, and the affectations of political philosophy in which he hides a bold assertion of the old doctrines of Attila and Rob Roy, that "they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can;" these are certainly capital heads for a discourse to prove that the United States deserve to be outlawed from the fellowship of the nations; that they have abandoned the principles of Christian civilization; that they are a people of confederate pirates; and that they ought to be extinguished accordingly, by the strong arm of the Heaven-sent Emperor who came to France a Saviour and a new Creator in the flame and smoke of the massacres of December, 1851.

We need not waste our own time or that of our readers in dissecting the monstrous shape which the author of this very curious production has conjured up. We have assumed that author to be M. Belly, not only because Parisian report affixes his name to this letter of the Latins, this proclamation *urbi et orbi*; but because no man is more interested than he is in moving heaven and earth and the Tuileries to protect and foster an exclusive French occupation of the Central American Isthmus, through which he has obtained authority from the Central American Governments to cut an oceanic canal. With this view of the inspiring genius of the pamphlet in question, it would be absurd for us to treat it as a document of political weight and influence. It is not extremely probable that the Emperor on rising from the perusal of the stupendous appeal (if indeed he ever perused it at all) forthwith resolved to exterminate the accursed Yankees, or to reconstitute a great Latin Empire of the West, for the purpose of saving Catholicism from the disciples of Coligny, and civilization from the electors of Buchanan. Yet it would be idle to pretend that the publication of such a paper in Paris, and its extensive circulation under the eyes of a vigilant and all-powerful government, is an event altogether without significance for us, and that it can be passed over in utter and disdainful silence by the American people.

Whatever our wishes on the subject may have been in the days of Jefferson, the time has come in which we must begin to recognize the inevitable influence of Europe, her politics and her passions upon our social and political condition. The circle of European nations stretches out beyond the Old World, and is fast enveloping ourselves.

The emigrants whom Europe sent to us half a century ago were practically cut off from all associations with Europe as soon as they had fairly fixed themselves within our limits. A system of communications equally slow and costly, favored the isolated development of the American character and the unretarded growth of a purely American policy. All this has now been changed. The heart of Europe beats to-day across the Atlantic, and its pulsations are felt in rapid thrills from London and Vienna, from Paris and Madrid, to Boston and New-York, to St. Louis and New-Orleans. We can no longer be indifferent to Europe nor Europe to us. The Revolutions of 1848, stifled in the East, still live and burn in America; our great cities, our western territories are full of men whose sympathies, whose hopes, whose ambitions, whose interests even, belong as much to the world from which they have been driven as to the refuge which they now enjoy. Of this the Governments of Europe are well aware. If the last ten years had settled any thing definitely in the system of Europe, these affiliations of the West with the East would be of less importance to the rulers of Europe. But there is not a single continental State of Europe which feels itself to-day secure from shocks and outbreaks even mor severe than those which overtook the world in the Spring of 1848. Naturally therefore the proclivities of the great and growing people whose flag now shelters by thousands the exiles of Republican Europe, and whose elastic institutions afford those exiles the means of exerting no slight or indirect influence upon the policy of their adopted country, must deeply concern the rulers of the Old World. When a French refugee and a declared enemy of Spain, in the person of Mr. Soule, passed unharmed through the territories of France and presented himself at the Court of Spain, in the character of an American Envoy, the continental governments accepted the spectacle as a sort of declaration of war upon all the established system of things in Europe. Were England to commission Louis Blanc or Victor Hugo as her Ambassador to Napoleon III., or France to send Mazzini as her representative to Vienna, Europe would be plunged at once into a general conflict. It can, therefore, only be a question of time and convenience whether any of the now established Governments shall or shall not resent a similar act on the part of the United States, and pending the settlement of this question it is reasonable to suppose that a close and by no means friendly watch will be kept upon the tendencies of this country by those Governments. It is to this incipient hostility against America, shared by all the European States that have thrones to be overthrown or Transatlantic possessions to be endangered, that our "man of the Latin race" appeals; and the extraordinary extravagance of his style and his sentiments thus conceals a substance of important truth for the consideration of the American people. We should understand what sort of a light it is that our Ostend circulars, our "manifest destiny" proclamations, our filibustering outrages and our Presidential bargaining for goods not in the market, aid the enemies of Republicanism in throwing upon this country and her institutions. And although we may well afford to laugh to-day at the bombastic magnificence of M. Felix Belly, it is not a matter for laughter at all, but for very serious reflection, that the intemperance and partisan recklessness of our own public men should have brought us to such a pass, that the sovereign of a nation with which we are at peace, and who professes only the "most affectionate good-will" to us, can suffer his *imprimatur* to be put upon a pamphlet which brands us as a "nest of outlaws," a "brood of bankrupt pirates," and a people worthy to be walled up in our own dens, there to enjoy a cannibal banquet upon our own flesh and blood!

Mr. Slidell on Cuba.

Mr. Slidell has made his report on the question of the purchase of Cuba. He has contrived to involve the subject in a mist of sophisms without, however, really veiling the intrinsic absurdity and outrageousness of the particular demand made upon Congress at this particular time by the President; and the only plain, effectual, unmistakable result of all his reasoning upon every candid mind must be, an irresistible conviction that the whole of the present agitation about Cuba at Washington is purely factitious, and directed to the achievement of some partisan object which lies much nearer the Presidential heart than all the sugar and oranges, all the Guava jelly and dark-eyed Señoritas of the "ever-faithful Island."

Mr. Slidell's argument for the acquisition of Cuba is a sort of parody on the famous proposition of Des Cartes. "I think, therefore I am." Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Slidell think this is the time for buying Cuba, therefore this *is* the time for buying Cuba. Absolutely no other reason is assigned for pressing the subject to a present issue. On the contrary, Mr. Slidell gives us most excellent grounds for postponing it. Spain, he tells us, does not now wish to sell. But he thinks she will soon be happy to sell. There will be a revolution in Spain, of course, very shortly, as revolutions are an intermittent disease in that country; and one or another *coup d'état* at Madrid will bring the proud Monarchy over to us with the Island in her hand. Grant the justice of Mr. Slidell's views of Spain, and what better cause could we ask for waiting till this contingency shall occur before settling our bargain for Cuba? If Spain could now be pressed into selling, she would name her own terms. If we wait till Spain presses us to buy we shall in our turn be masters of the position. Either Mr. Slidell does not know what he is talking about, or he has given the *coup de grace* to his own propositions. For he does not pretend any immediate urgency for the purchase, other than Mr. Buchanan's necessity of doing something fine and famous to signalize his Administration, and save himself from melting away beyond the sight or sound of nominating conventions. If the Cubans are so anxious to be free from the Spanish yoke, as Mr. Slidell has "the best reason" to believe they are, they must ere long strike a blow to free themselves. If they are not manly and resolute enough to strike that blow, are they manly and resolute enough to make good citizens of the United States, and useful members of the confederacy?

Mr. Slidell thinks we are strong enough at this moment, with the shadow of a navy on the peace establishment, to take Cuba by force. Surely, then, we should not be too weak to take Cuba in war, with an effective war navy on the seas. Annexation, Mr. Slidell thinks, is the law of our national existence. If this be so, the said law will take care of itself, and there can be no reason for our contracting a great loan, at bad rates, in order to help Nature and Providence do their work. It is also a law of our national existence that we should pay our debts; that we should regulate our revenues, develop our inland resources, and recover the prosperity we lost a year ago in the midst of grave financial disorders. Perhaps if we should set about this special business, which is of immediate urgency, and put our house fairly into order, the Cuban atom will drift into its natural place, and attract itself to our shores by the time we are ready to pay it proper attention. Meanwhile let us by all means consider Mr. Seward's sensible suggestion, that we have a careful overhauling of the National Treasury as well as of the Army and Navy, before we begin to batter Spain with hard dollars as a preliminary to pounding her with shot and shell.

Should we find it rather undesirable to hand over a blank check on the Treasury to the President, just at the present moment, it is not Cuba that will spoil by the delay of a year or two, but only Mr. Buchanan's Government and his chance of a reelection. This would be very sad, certainly; but we may find some consolation in the thought that we have not only saved our thirty millions, but spared ourselves the painful blunder of insulting the Power whose "choicest jewel" we desire to make our own.

Is Swindling Illegal?

The journals yesterday published a detailed statement of the manner in which a man from the country was swindled out of nearly two hundred dollars, by a set of sharpers into whose hands he had the misfortune to fall. It seems he was taken to the house of John E. Enright, notorious as an emigrant runner, as having been repeatedly before the authorities on charges of swindling, and as the Democratic candidate for Alderman at the last election. He was first swindled by a man named Selover, to whom he was taken by Enright, on a bogus ticket for Glasgow;—next by depositing his money with Selover who charged him 15 per cent. discount,—and finally by a sham arrest, and being induced to bribe the pretended officer to let him go. He went before the Mayor to make complaint, and was congratulated by his Honor on having any money left. The Mayor sent an officer to "recover his money"—and that seems to be all the notice which the affair received.

This is only one of a class of cases of constant occurrence. We read, almost daily, statements in our police reports of persons who have been swindled by Peter Funk auctioneers, by emigrant runners, or by other members of the fraternity of thieves, with the addition sometimes that the offender was made to refund the money. But why are these scoundrels let off on such conditions? Is there no law to punish them? If not,—if they have committed no offence,—how is it they can be forced to refund the money they have taken? There certainly are laws against false pretences, and they are enforced against parties who obtain credit and purchase goods by representations which prove to be untrue. Why cannot they be applied also to cases of such flagrant villainy as those to which we refer?

As a general rule, doubtless, every man is required to look out for himself. The City government cannot undertake to furnish brains or experience for everybody within its jurisdiction. It has all it can possibly accomplish to supply its own domestic demand in that respect. But the hundreds and thousands of men who come every year from the country to the City, upon business or for pleasure, ought not to be thus absolutely surrendered to the tender mercies of the sharpers and professional swindlers who prosecute their calling among us. If there are any laws against such barefaced and outrageous robbery as was practiced in this case, they ought to be enforced. If there are none, it is quite time they should be enacted. The present condition of the City in this particular is utterly disgraceful to its character as a civilized community.

Personalities in the Senate—A Discreditable Practice.—We see that Senators Douglas and Fitch have been exchanging epithets in regard to the President's appointments of Postmasters in the Western States. As the occurrence took place in secret session, we have no authentic report of the terms employed. It is stated, however, that Mr. Douglas denounced these appointees as thieves, and that Mr. Fitch retorted by charging Mr. Douglas with intentional falsehood. Senator Davis, it is added, interposed, and reminded both Senators that they were using the language of bravos and bullies rather than that of gentlemen, in which he was perfectly correct. It is also announced that a correspondence is in progress in which both Senators so explain, qualify and modify their language as to remove all ground of personal complaint.

It seems strange that grown men cannot recognize the childishness of such performances, to say nothing of their coarseness and vulgarity. If they consent at last to modify their language so as to deprive it of its offensive personalities, why not do it at the outset? If they do not *intend* to be insulting, why do they permit themselves to be so? Are they not sufficiently masters of their passions to preserve their sobriety of judgment? Do they not know what they are saying, and whether it is what they *intend* to say, or not? If they do not, then they have no business in the Senate. Their place is rather at school, where they may still receive something of the discipline they lack, and learn lessons of decorum and self-government which they evidently need. It certainly is every man's business to retain sufficient control over himself to know what he is saying, and whether it does or does not express the precise meaning he designs to convey: and if he says what he means, and is properly guarded in respect to his facts, he will have no occasion to explain or retract his statements. But the practice which is becoming so general of dealing in the most reckless and unmeasured language in the heat of debate, and then writing letters to qualify its meaning and disclaim all intention of offence, is simply childish and ridiculous. Senator Douglas, at all events, ought to understand its absurdity, and not permit himself to fall into so damaging a habit.

A Volunteer Defence of an Injured Man.—We have no special mission to defend Mr. Buchanan against the assaults of his enemies. But common humanity will not permit us to remain insensible to what must be his sufferings under the mock laudations of the *Herald*. Yesterday's number of that sheet was particularly severe. The leader discusses "the work *of the two Statesmen* of the Age,"—one of whom is the Emperor Napoleon III. and the other is James Buchanan. The force of sarcasm can no farther go. Here is an extract:

> "While this new state of affairs is being established in Europe by Louis Napoleon, *an equally great statesman* is initiating a policy in America equally in consonance with the popular development of the age, and destined to produce a like fruitful change. *Mr. Buchanan is laying the foundations of a policy for our Government that will be felt long after he shall have passed away.* Hitherto our growth has been the result of external circumstances rather than of a defined policy on the part of the Government. * * Mr. Buchanan, comprehending the folly of following a traditional policy which, always opposing, has always been forced to sanction the popular will, *has thrown aside the old traditions of statesmanship and laid down new principles for the construction of a national policy*, which, while it follows and guides the popular will, shall, through that course, exercise some control over it. In asking Congress to sanction a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba, and to grant the means necessary to success, *he has initiated a policy which will eventually control and settle the now tangled* and embarrassing questions of all Spanish America. In thus laying *their hands* upon the maps of Europe and America, and drawing upon them new lines which will affect the interests of civilization for ages to come, Louis Napoleon and James Buchanan *are but instruments in the hands of destiny.*

If Mr. Buchanan can stand this, his powers of endurance are superhuman. It seems incredible that he should not long since have discovered the real drift of the *Herald's* pretended praises:—but, if this last stretch of ridicule does not open his eyes, his case is hopeless. He ought to give the author of the "Lines to Mary Ann" a mission at once, and get him out of the country. Bennett will be writing a poem *to him*, if something is not done to check him.

Making Parties Witnesses in their Own Cases.

The remonstrance against the proposed change in the law allowing parties to be examined as witnesses on the trial of their own causes, to which we alluded in a recent article, has been presented to the Legislature. It is signed by the Judges, except one, of all the Courts, and by the leading members of the Bar. Most of those who have not made up their minds as to the advantages or disadvantages of the rule as it now stands, are at all events satisfied that it is neither judicious nor becoming to abrogate it upon so short a trial.

The opposition to it on the ground of the increase of perjury that it causes, furnishes some curious illustrations of the fantastic tricks which an old prejudice or an old fallacy will now and then play with the minds of the most sensible of men. Most of the complaints and answers in all causes brought before the Courts since the code came into operation are what is called "verified" by the plaintiff and defendant; that is, they swear that the statements therein made are true, except those made on information and belief, and that as to these latter, they believed them to be true. Now, though their "interest" operates, just as powerfully in making one of these affidavits, and though in making them they exercise none of the caution which publicity, the supervision of the Courts, and the presence of hostile counsel usually inspire on a trial, not a whimper of opposition has ever been heard to the practice. In other words, a man may swear what he pleases, under the prompting of his own lawyer, in his own cause, and for his own benefit, before a Commissioner of Deeds in a back office; but if he is called upon to come before the Courts and submit to any examination to test his accuracy and good faith in making the affidavit, a number of excellent citizens are utterly horrified. And yet an oath is just as sacred and binding, and perjury just as black, before a Commissioner of Deeds as before a Judge.

Moreover, there is hardly an interlocutory proceeding in the cause, as it progresses, which plaintiff or defendant may not help on by as many affidavits as he pleases, though it may affect the issue just as much as his evidence on the trial. A party may swear in support of a motion to change the venue, or to postpone the trial. He may swear at the outset to a charge of fraud, in order to have his adversary arrested and committed to prison; he may swear as to the amount of his own property in order to make himself a surety; he may swear by the yard in order to get himself out of prison; he may swear in order to procure an injunction, or in order to have an injunction vacated; in order to procure an attachment, or have an attachment vacated, and is examined on oath as to his property in supplemental proceedings. In short, there is hardly any amount of swearing which he may not go through for the purpose of influencing the progress of the cause. Aas long as he confines himself to affidavits made out of Court, and keeps clear of the ordeal of a cross-examination, and not a word of objection is made; but let it only be proposed that he shall allege, face to face with his adversary before a Jury, what he has already been alleging in his own way under cover of affidavits,—and the moral sense of the community is shocked! What a godly, and, above all, what a reflecting set, some of us are! Evidence which wants all the leading guarantees for truthfulness is admitted as a matter of course, because people are used to it; evidence which possesses them all is denied because it happens to be novel. All this applies even more strongly to criminal cases. The prosecutor, in whose heart the desire of revenge, and a strong personal hatred of the prisoner, particularly in the case of offences against the person, may reasonably be supposed to reign paramount, is allowed, and in fact is mainly relied on, for testimony which may send a man to prison for life. And yet it never strikes anybody as something outrageous. The Jury are left to take all these things into account in considering their verdict.

The objection of "interest in the event of the suit" was once allowed to exclude testimony. Its futility in the form in which the common law so long upheld it has been fully recognized by all the best jurists of the day. It had its origin in that peculiarly English idea that no feeling in a man's nature is of any legal importance which is not capable of measurement by a money standard, and was quite in keeping with a system which so long allowed a dishonored husband to soothe his sorrows by exacting exemplary damages from the seducer of his wife. The rule that no one shall be allowed to testify who has any pecuniary interest in the event of the suit, but that all others may, is of course based on the presumption that he who has such an interest is likely to perjure himself to serve it; in other words, that neither honor, nor religion, nor legal penalties, nor shame, nor family affection, neither woman's love nor man's friendship, is one-tenth part so likely to influence the testimony of a witness, as the fact that he or she would make or lose a hundred dollars by the verdict. The plaintiff's or defendant's brother or sister, son or daughter, mother or father, lover or friend, might swear by the hour in his favor, but neither he himself, nor anybody else who might derive the smallest pecuniary advantage from his gaining the suit, might say a word for or against him. Such a rule as this was not only a moral and legal absurdity, but a gross calumny on human nature. It is in order to preserve the last remnant of this odious fallacy that the sapient bill now before the Legislature for the repeal of the law of 1858 has been introduced.

Pay of the Common Council.—The Board of Councilmen, last night, adopted the resolution introduced into the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Boole, directing the Corporation Council to draft a memorial to the Legislature, asking that the City Charter may be so amended as to give the members of the Common Council a thousand dollars a year each for their services. The amount asked for is not by any means inordinate, and the services of competent men would be very cheap at that rate. But why should we pay men for services which they agreed to render for nothing? If they are not satisfied to give the public the benefit of their labors they can resign; and when it shall be found that competent men cannot be procured to serve the public in the capacity of Aldermen and Councilmen, then it will be time to offer the requisite pecuniary compensation. It may be proper to pay our Municipal Legislators for their services; but it is for the people to decide that question, and not the men who accepted the places on the distinct understanding that they were not to be paid. If the question were put to the people of this City whether they thought the present members of the Common Council entitled to compensation for the duties they have performed, we have no doubt it would be answered by a very loud and decided NO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thirteenth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department.—The thirteenth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department took place, last night, at the Academy of Music, and was so great a success that it added at least five thousand dollars to the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of firemen. Rarely, if ever, has the Academy been more richly and tastefully decorated. Double festoons of artificial flowers were pendent from each tier of boxes to the uppermost circle, in a profusion that bewildered the eye, while scores of firemen's lamps, burnished for the occasion, projected from the chandeliers; and over the principal entrance to the parquette—or what would have been the parquette, if it had not been boarded over—hose-pipes arranged to imitate the conventional rays of the sun, and elaborately adorned with flowers, elicited general and deserved admiration. The parquette was covered with a raised flooring, which brought it to a level with the stage, which was thrown back to its utmost depth, and decorated, tent-wise, as usual on such occasion. Every part of the house was crowded, the floor with dancers, the boxes with spectators. How many persons were present, it would be impossible to say, but as many as the house could hold, it last night. Noll's Band of 80 pieces, kept music astir without cessation. The principal decoration was a device in gas jets at the extremity of the stage, representing the spread eagle, and the complete firemen's apparatus, of ladders, hose pipes, &c., with the words, "New York Fire Department Fund." Beneath this the fine engine "Columbian No. 14," attracted universal attention. It was generally acknowledged that this was the most successful of all the balls which the Fire Department have yet given.

Eldridge-street Jail.—The present Grand Jury have, like a number of previous Grand Juries, declared Eldridge-street Jail a nuisance. The jail still stands, however, and is daily growing more dilapidated, more unhealthy and more insecure. The building was converted into a jail in 1836, having been, for sixteen years previous, a "City Watch-house," as Station-houses then were called. In the olden time it was a private dwelling. The antiquity of the building alone affords some idea of what its present condition must be. The want of sufficient room compels the placing of from four to six persons in one room. The Warden, Mr. McCloud, does the best he can with his limited accommodations, but he frankly confesses that a prisoner is never shown into his cell, and the number of his compulsory strange bed-fellows indicated to him, but he indulges in profane expletives, and on leaving gives utterance to more prolonged and astonishing adjectives than the market applewoman uttered against Dr. Johnson. The yard is 12 by 25 feet, and is surrounded by a board fence, which a smart jumper like McComber, the alleged Slave-trader, can readily scale. To prevent the escape of prisoners, four watchmen are required night and day.

Algernon Sydney.—The Rev. J. P. Thompson delivered a lecture, last evening, upon the life, principles and martyrdom of Algernon Sydney, at the East Congregational Church. The audience, though not large, was an intelligent and appreciative one, and the lecture was listened to with great apparent interest. The lecturer recited the main facts in the career of this great man, and dwelt at length upon his infamous accusation and trial before Jeffreys, with his faultless appeal, and hasty condemnation and execution for treason. The subsequent vindication of his memory and principles by an act of Parliament, forever blotting from its records the attainder fixed upon him by a corrupt and venal court; the dethronement and execution of Charles, and the triumph of the principles of self-government which sprang from the doctrines he promulgated, formed an impressive part of the address. An allusion to the venerable John Quincy Adams, arraigned in the House of Representatives for treason, for defending the right of petition, his call for the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the manner in which he overwhelmed his adversaries by pointing to that portion of it which asserts the right of the people to alter and amend the form of their Government, when it becomes subversive of the ends of liberty—formed a suggestive counterpart to the career of Sydney and the principles he enunciated, and concluded the lecture.

The Police and Fire Telegraph.—Mr. Robinson, under whose management the present police and fire telegraph was put into successful operation, has withdrawn his refusal to allow the instruments to be further used until the City should pay up the amount ($407) which he alleges is still due for their use. The reason given by Mr. Robinson for changing his resolution is, that in the event of a large fire there might be great loss of property unless the City had the free use of the telegraphic wires for summoning extra help. The surmise in some quarters is, that the decisive message of the Mayor to the Common Council, ignoring Mr. Robinson's claim, and recommending the immediate procurement of other telegraphic instruments has caused him to yield. One thing is very certain, the telegraph has become a necessity.

Twelve Man-of-war's-men Baptised.—On Sunday last twelve sailors, belonging to the United States Navy, were baptised at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by the Rev. J. K. Steward, pastor of the First Baptist Mariners' Church. They were baptised in the slip, near the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and in the presence of 750 of their shipmates. After baptism, the Lord's Supper was celebrated on board the *North Carolina*, the chaplain of the ship, the Rev. J. Stockbridge, assisting the pastor. There has been an unusual interest in religion evinced by the men on board the *North Carolina* for several months, during which a large number have been converted. In every draft to other ships there are some converted men, who, it is expected, will have an influence for good upon the others.

A Lady Abandoned by Her Husband, Attempts Suicide.—On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Rubinia Broadwell, residing in West Forty-second-street, went down to the foot of the street in which she lives; divested herself of nearly all her clothing and then jumped into the river. A Policeman, who happened to be near, saw her leap from the pier, and went immediately to her rescue. He jumped into the water after her, and with some difficulty succeeded in bringing her to the shore alive. She was taken to the Station-house, where she was properly cared for, and subsequently given into the custody of her brother. The cause of her attempting to commit suicide was said to be that she had been abandoned by her husband.

An Interesting Case.—Yesterday Mrs. Emma Ryan, residing at No. 225 Third-avenue, was taken ill suddenly, while her husband was absent at work, on Staten Island. Two of her little children, seeing that there mother was very ill, ran out into the street, and inquired of everybody anxiously where they could find a doctor, A Policeman showed them where the nearest physician lived; they found the doctor, and with him hurried back to the house, but they were too late. Their mother was dead. She had died of a fit. She leaves five children,—the oldest twelve years of age.

The Women's Hospital.—It is stated that the directors of this institution have at length been made legally secure in the possession of the half-block of land voted to them by the Common Council. It is also stated that there is already in the hands of trustees, for the erection of the building, between $40,000 and $50,000, the result of a subscription commenced some sixty years ago, for a Lying-in Hospital. The Mayor approved the grant on the express condition that 24 hospital beds be maintained, free of expense, for the use of the poor.

The Weather.—The weather still continues cold and sufficiently bracing to enable the healthy to find much enjoyment in out-of-door exercise. There was considerable ice in the rivers yesterday, but as there were no large cakes, navigation was not much impeded. The ferry-boats were sometimes delayed a few minutes in the stream, and occasionally they reached the bridges with difficulty, owing to the quantity of broken ice in the slips. The ice on the lakes in Central Park is still in good order, and there are hundreds of men and women who visit the Park, for the purpose of skating and otherwise amusing themselves.

The New-York Sanitary Association.—A meeting of gentlemen, engaged in this movement, was held at the room of the Association, in the Cooper Institute, last Saturday evening. The Committee of five appointed to nominate officers for permanent organization failing to report, the meeting was adjourned to next Friday at 7½ o'clock P. M., with the understanding that the Association will then organize under a constitution. If judiciously conducted, this Association ought to secure a large roll of members, and the active sympathy and cooperation of the community.

The Convention of Socialists.—The Convention of Socialists that was in session in the Steuben House for several days has dissolved. They completed and adopted a "Social Republican Platform," which they dated Jan. 21, because it was the anniversary of the execution of King Louis XVI. The Socialists of Newark, N. J., celebrated the day by a banquet.

Our New City Hall.—If the amendments to the act for the erection of a new City Hall, applied for by the Board of Supervisors, are passed, they will be authorized to negotiate with the Federal Government, and the expense of the erection will be increased from a quarter of a million to a million dollars.

Commissioners of Records.—This Commission, appointed in 1855, reports that its aggregate expenses already incurred amounts to $601,788, and that about $30,000 more will be required for the completion of the work.

Annual Ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.—This Ball, which was given last evening at Niblo's, was a brilliant and highly successful affair. One thousand tickets, netting nearly fou thousand dollars, were disposed of.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS RILEY.—Mr. THOMAS RILEY, the well-known proprietor of the Fifth Ward of Museum Hotel, died last evening about 8 o'clock, after a protracted illness. He was nearly seventy years of age.

CHILD SMOTHERED TO DEATH.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon THOS. SANDERS, a child six weeks old, who was accidentally smothered to death while lying in bed beside its mother. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death."

Police Reports.

MAKING SATURDAY EVENING PURCHASES.—The public markets and stores are crowded on Saturday evenings. The rush of custom makes it a good time to get rid of counterfeit money; at least so thought a matronly-looking woman, who afterwards gave her name as Elizabeth Johnson, who last Saturday evening started out to make her purchases for Sunday, carrying on one arm a large market basket and having by her side a smart, well dressed boy. At Essex Market she made numerous purchases, and threw down in payment a $5 bill on the Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven, Conn. So intensely respectable was the appearance of the woman that the bill was hardly looked at, and the proper change speedily returned to her. At the bakery, corner of Elm and Broome streets, at a butcher's shop in Prince-street, and sundry other places, she made further purchases, at each place giving a similar bill and receiving the change. The fact at length became apparent that the bills were counterfeit, and a search was instituted for the matronly-looking female who had passed them. She was finally arrested, and together with the boy locked up. She refused to give her residence, and any particulars about herself. Quite a roll of the counterfeits were found upon her. The bills are an imitation of the genuine issue, and are splendidly executed.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF WATCHES.—An Englishman, named William Eaves, recently landed in this City. Custom-house exactions he deemed to be impositions, and determined to turn his conclusion to account. It is alleged he stuffed in his boot legs about $500 worth of watches. The extra addition to the calves of his legs was not noticed, and he passed securely on shore, escaping the scrutiny of Custom-house officials. A fellow passenger, whom he subsequently apprized of his successful performance, informed against him and caused his arrest. The sharp Englishman was locked up at the Police Head-quarters to await examination.

LOVERS OF TOBACCO.—At an early hour yesterday morning two rough-looking youths, who gave their names as Franklin Baker and Thomas Chandler, were seen by a policeman coming out of the blacksmith's shop, No. 26 Cornelia-street. The officer arrested them, and found upon them a quantity of tobacco and pipes, which they had just stolen from the blacksmith's shop. They said they could find nothing else worth taking, and, impelled by a natural desire to requite themselves for the trouble they had been at, lugged off the narcotic weed and essential accompaniments, to "blow a cloud" at their leisure. They were locked up.

FONDNESS FOR JEWELRY.—Emma Goodman, a young and comely-looking Irish girl, fell a victim on Saturday last to an overweening desire for jewelry. She walked into the apartment of a female boarder in the dwelling-house No. 40 Sixth-street, helped herself to a fine gold turquoise bracelet, a splendid brooch of French pattern, some cameo earrings, and in fact a complete and choice assortment of lady's jewelry. She was subsequently arrested and committed to Jefferson Market prison.

CHARGE AND COUNTERCHARGE.—Ann Brown, a smart looking Irish girl, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $50 in money and clothing, belonging to Bernard Hennessey, No. 10 Dominick-street. The complainant alleges that Ann was formerly in his employ and that she ran off with his money and clothes. The accused says that because she would not consent to live with Mr. Hennessey on the intimate terms he desired, he brought a charge of theft against her. As Ann had no witnesses to corroborate her statement, she was committed to the Tombs.

A TAILOR CAUGHT CABBAGING.—Dennis Murphy, an Irish tailor, attended St. Bridget's Church, corner of Avenue B and Eighth street, on Sunday last, and was more attentive to the pockets of his neighbor than to the religious exercises, and instead of extracting good from the latter, extracted a fat pocket-book from the former. He was detected and handed over to an officer yesterday. Justice BRENNAN, before whom he was taken, locked him up.

STOLEN PLUMAGE.—Catherine McGovern was formerly a domestic at No. 207 East Broadway, where the ladies of the house missed a number of their dresses and other apparel. Suspicion was excited against Catherine, and officer Julo was deputed to look for her. After a brief search he found her gayly decked out in the stolen apparel, and took her before Justice BRENNAN, who committed her to prison.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL LEAP OUT OF A WINDOW.—A German boarding at No. 154 East Forty-sixth-street, came home intoxicated, on Sunday evening, and repaired to his room, on the fourth story. The rum made him delirious, and during the night he leaped out of his window to the pavement. He was picked up insensible, conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died very soon after admission. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased had been but five weeks in this country, and was in the employ of Messrs. Saul and Sebastian, blacksmiths, at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

IMPROVING THE PARK—REPAVING BROADWAY—GEO. W. MORTON DECLARED CITY INSPECTOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman BOOLE offered resolutions in favor of directing the Committee on Lands and Places to inquire into the propriety of removing the railing and stone coping around the City Hall Park, and the dead trees in the Park, and grading and paving the walks and carriage-ways with iron or stone pavement, the grass plats to remain as they are, except that on the outside of each there shall be constructed water-courses leading to the surrounding streets. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of the plan of Mr. Charles J. Waterbury to pave Broadway with Belgian pavement, together with an ordinance providing for thus repaving Broadway, was the special order.

Alderman PECK said the plan involved the expenditure of an immense amount of money. He was not prepared to dispose of the matter hastily, and he moved that it be referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department, with instructions to advertise for proposals to perform what was contemplated by Mr. Waterbury's plan.

Alderman BOOLE was for giving Mr. Waterbury the contract, and hoped the report would not take the course proposed by the gentleman from the Eleventh District. Much debate followed.

Alderman OWENS calculated that, at $1 50 per square yard, as proposed by Mr. Waterbury, it would cost $150,000 to repave Broadway.

The motion was lost. Ayes 12, nays 4.

Alderman PECK moved that the subject be referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Alderman BOOLE said the Corporation Counsel had given him his opinion in favor of the contract.

Alderman PECK said he wanted time to consult the Corporation Counsel too. He moved that the subject be laid on the table. It was lost. Alderman PECK moved that the subject be recommitted. The Board refused.

A motion in favor of striking out that portion of the ordinance which provides for paving Broadway above Canal-street, was lost, and the ordinance was lost for want of a constitutional vote, (Ayes 12; nays 4.) The vote was reconsidered and the whole subject was laid on the table.

The Clerk commenced to read a communication signed Geo. W. Morton, City Inspector, in regard to the revision of the laws relating to the public markets.

Alderman ADAMS objected to the reading of any communication from the City Inspector, as we had none. He hoped that the document would be referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets, and made a motion to that effect. It was lost, 4 to 12.

Alderman STARR (with emphasis) moved that the communication from the *City Inspector* be read. It was carried, and the Clerk commenced to read again. Before he had proceeded far, Alderman ADAMS moved that the communication from the gentleman who had the impudence to call himself the City Inspector be laid on the table. This was lost (4 to 12.)

Alderman ADAMS then moved that the communication be referred to the Special Committee on the City Inspectorship, so that the Committee might have something to report on. Lost by the same vote.

The Clerk continued the reading of the document, but before he had concluded Alderman PECK moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Markets, as it was somewhat voluminous, and the motion was carried.

Alderman STARR offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board does and will recognize Mr. George W. Morton to be the City Inspector until his successor is appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

The resolution was adopted, (ayes 15, nays 1,) Alderman ADAMS alone voting in the negative.

Alderman ADAMS moved that the Committee of five appointed to consider the City Inspectorship be discharged. He was satisfied that it was a bogus Committee, never intended to report, and was made in a buncomb manner. He thought it was a rascally shame that those who were entitled to positions in the City Inspector's Office were kept out of it by a Special Committee. The public Press had called attention to the fact, and they had all heard that the Legislature was about taking away the power of appointing a City Inspector from the City authorities. A caucus of Republicans in this City had resolved on it. He as a Democrat was not willing to be hoodwinked thus by the Republicans.

Alderman TUOMEY thought the matter rested very well where it was. While the Committee had it in charge the members of the Board were not annoyed with it. Was it to be expected that when he had his friends in office he would vote to turn them out? If any one would resign from the Committee, he would take his place.

Alderman ADAMS offered to resign, but the Board adjourned, without accepting his resignation, to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

NEW CITY PRISON—STEAM FIRE ENGINES—EAST BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. Brooks Brothers, H. C. Vail, and numerous others doing business on Grand-street, east of Broadway, presented a petition through Councilman OTTERSON, setting forth the dirty condition of said street, and asking that it might be cleaned, not by contract, but as Broadway had been. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Councilman TOWNSEND presented a resolution calling on the City Inspector for information as to the number, names and time of appointment, &c. of the inspectors of manure acting under him.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies, having had under consideration the condition of Eldridge-street Jail, reported in favor of erecting another jail in Ludlow-street, between Grand and Broome streets, at a cost not exceeding $25,000, and directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of assigning the steam fire-engine, now known as "Storm's," to Engine Company No. 42, and changing the name of said engine to C. V. Anderson, was received and referred to the appropriate Committee of the Board, as was a report in favor of assigning the "J. C. Cary" to the Exempt Fire Engine Company. The resolution of the Board of Aldermen in favor of accepting the offer of a steam fire engine, made by the Insurance Companies, was referred.

Councilman FREAR offered a resolution directing the appointment of a lobbying Committee of three, if the Board of Aldermen concur, to go to Albany to attend to the interests of the City, particularly in the matter of the tax levy. Laid over.

Councilman ROSS' resolution directing the appointment of two additional Republicans on the Finance Committee of the Board was taken up, and after a brief and spirited debate, was lost. The ordinance of the Board of Aldermen amending the ordinance relating to hackney coaches in the City of New-York, was taken up and adopted.

Alderman BOOLE's ordinance, which was under consideration at the last meeting, directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature with reference to paying the members of the Common Council $1,000 per annum, and also for a declaratory act excepting the Municipal Corporation of 1857 from the law permitting parties to action to be witnesses in their own behalf, &c., was taken from the table and adopted.

In reply to a resolution calling on the Comptroller for information as to the authority under which some portion of the Battery is used for ferry purposes, that official enclosed a report of the late Comptroller, dated Feb. 4, 1858, which, he said, contained the desired information. A report in favor of removing the alarm bell from the Nineteenth Ward Station-house to the rear of the house of Engine Company No. 37 was adopted.

Councilman BICKFORD offered a resolution giving Henry Smith, Wm. A. Turnure, Isaac Edwards and Geo. A. Barney the right of constructing a railroad from Twenty-third-street through Avenue A, Fourteenth-street, Avenue C, Tenth-street, Houston, Lewis, Grand and Columbia streets, East Broadway and Chatham-street, to the lower end of the Park. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Two thousand dollars were appropriated to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday. The Councilmen concurred in the resolution appropriating a sum not exceeding $5,000 to fit up the Comptroller's office. A resolution directing the compilation of ordinances, &c., relating to the railroad and ferry companies, and appropriating $100 therefor, was laid over.

There is a lack of light at the reporters' table in the chamber of this Board. Those having the matter in charge should see to this immediately.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening. After the usual preliminary business had been disposed of, under the special order, the matter of supplying the City with stationery was called up. After considerable talk, the reports on the subject, with the affidavit of NATHAN LANE, and communication of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, were ordered printed. The President decided that this necessarily laid the whole subject on the table, and was sustained in his position by a majority of the Board. A motion to suspend the rules made by Alderman DOUGLASS, for the purpose of taking up the reports, was lost by a vote of 8 nays to 7 ayes. The next order of business was reports of Committees. A call under this order was made for a report from the Gas Committee on the petition to organize a Citizens' Gas-Light Company, and furnish the city with gas at a remarkably low price. No report was ready. Alderman MCNAMEE moved to reconsider the action at the last meeting, adopting a report in favor of entering into contract, upon certain terms, with the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company to supply the city with gas for five years, as the Company had no power to bind the stockholders to sell out at a fair valuation at the expiration of the term, as expressed in the contract. The motion was carried, and a motion made by Alderman VAN BRUNT was adopted, striking out the section relative to that matter.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department notifying the Board that the bell in the City Hall is cracked, and asking the Board to replace it with another, weighing 10,000 pounds. The present bell weighs 8,000 pounds. The consideration of the subject was postponed for the week. A report of the Committee on opening streets, avenues and parks, reported in favor of accepting deeds of cession of streets as laid out in map of the estate of JAMES SCHOLES, deceased, and that upon the Counsellor of the city certifying to the Comptroller that the city will acquire by the conveyance a good title to the land for public streets, that the Comptroller be authorized to accept and record the deed. Adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing draft of "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims against the City," which is intended to enable the city officers to pay legitimate claims where not provided for in the taxes. Section one of this act authorizes the Common Council to order bonds to be issued for the payment of judgments against the city. Section two reads as follows: "If the indebtedness for which the judgment was recovered shall have arisen upon a demand which is not the subject of an assessment for a local improvement, an amount sufficient to pay such bond or bonds shall be raised in the annual taxes upon the whole city, or such part thereof, as the same may be properly charged upon of the next succeeding year or years not exceeding three as may be determined by the joint board of the Common Council and Supervisors, and such bond or bonds shall be paid with the money so raised. Sec. 3. Provides for a re-assessment or a new assessment, if the subject of the judgment is a local tax. Sec. 4. That nothing in the act is to affect any indebtedness of the late village or city of Williamsburgh. By resolution the salary attached to the office of Comptroller was increased to $2,000 per annum to take effect on the 1st of May next. A resolution offered by Alderman VAN BRUNT was adopted in favor of petitioning for the repeal of the act passed March 19, 1858, entitled "an act in relation to local assessments for local improvements in the city of Brooklyn." Under the present act it is almost impossible to consummate such improvements.

A resolution offered by Alderman SCHOLES was referred to the Counsellor, directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to repair Broadway between Kent avenue and Eleventh street, at the expense of the Broadway Railroad Company. A draft of an act to regulate the manufacture and sale of gas in the city of Brooklyn was presented by Alderman BACKHOUSE, read and referred to the Law Committee. An act to authorize the Common Council to raise money to pay existing liabilities against the city for local improvements in the late village and city of Williamsburgh, was presented by the Finance Committee, laid on the table and ordered printed. A draft of an act was reported by the Finance Committee and adopted authorizing the issuing of temporary bonds for the purpose of paying deficiency and contingent account, about $36,000. The Board transacted a large amount of business and adjourned for the week.

A QUEER CASE.—MARY G. BABCOCK *vs.* JOHN B. COFFEE, is the title of a case on trial in the Brooklyn City Court, wherein the plaintiff seeks to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery. The facts in the case are a little remarkable. The plaintiff was walking up Sands-street one evening last Summer, and says she stopped in front of defendant's house to tie her shoe. While there he came up to her, grasped her violently by the shoulder, and gave her into the custody of a policeman. The defence set up is that Mr. COFFEE had been for a long time annoyed by anonymous letters, couched in the most indecent terms, being left at his house, and that he caught the plaintiff in the act of putting a letter into his yard. This letter was read in Court, but it is too obscene for publication. The son of defendant swore positively to seeing the plaintiff drop the letter in his father's yard, and that he picked it up immediately after. Defence also offered to prove that the plaintiff had sent similar letters to Dr. BRICE and others, but the Court decided that the testimony was not admissible. The case stands adjourned to Wednesday.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 96 deaths reported to the Health Officer: Adults, 39; children, 57; males, 47; females, 49. Of the adults 17 were over 50 years of age. Diseases—Abscess, burned, cancer, casualties, dysentery, enlargement of heart, puerperal fever, inflammation of bladder, inflammation of brain, inanition, palsy, disease of spine, still-born and suffocation—one each; asthma, congestion of brain, croup, hooping cough, old age, parturition, premature birth—two each; bronchitis, congestion of lungs, infantile debility, scarlet fever—three each; marasmus, 4; small-pox, 5; dropsy in the head, 6; infantile convulsions, 11; consumption and inflammation of the lungs, 15 each. Seventy-one of the ninety-six who died were born in the United States.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—The three burglars who robbed the house of the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, in Henry-street, on Thursday morning last, have all been arrested and committed for trial. A portion of the stolen property has been recovered. Their names are GEORGE SMITH, 19 years old; WM. MALONE, *alias* "Chitty," *alias* "Camden," 17 years old; JOHN BROWN, *alias* "Dutch," 21 years old. The first-named was arrested in less than an hour after the robbery, by private-watchman OSWALD, and the others were arrested by Captain SHANMAN, assisted by several officers of the Third Precinct Police, Friday night, at a thieves' den near the Five Points, New-York. The prisoners are professional thieves.

A FOOLISH MAN.—A German named CHRISTIAN SCHELLING, on Friday night last, because his wife signified her intention of leaving his bed and board, purchased half an ounce of laudanum at a store on Fulton-street, and after swallowing it, sallied forth to take a walk, and die like an animal in the street. He had gone but a short distance before his conduct attracted the sleepless eyes of Officer OSBORN, of the First Precinct, who took him to the Station-house. Upon reaching that port, the disconsolate Teuton regretted what he had done, and finally made the officer understand that he had swallowed "pizen." His case was promptly attended to by several physicians who were called in, and his life was saved. A few hours afterwards he left for home in charge of his wife.

NASSAU BANK.—The Nassau Bank is the name of a new bank to go into operation at No. 8 Court-street early next month. I. H. FROTHINGHAM has been elected President, and C. C. SMITH, Cashier.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday forenoon Mr. F. LOTT WYCKOFF, of New-Lotts, while making some purchases in store No. 33 Fulton street, fell in an apoplectic fit, and died within two hours.

DISTURBING A MEETING.—An Irishman, named JAMES MCGRATH, was arrested on Sunday, by the Ninth Precinct Police, for disturbing the congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church on Greene-avenue, near Classen. He did not like the sermon, and so cursed the preacher and excommunicated him. MCGRATH will be disposed of by Justice MOREHOUSE.

ANOTHER M. D. IN TROUBLE.—A man passing under the name of Dr. RICHARD MADISON SMITH, in New-York, was committed by Justice VOORHIES, yesterday, to answer a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that he had three wives—two of whom he has supported until quite recently.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF GRACE CHURCH.—The young men of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, have organized an association called the Brotherhood, the members of which are to perform the duties of deacons within the limits of the parish. They are to visit the poor and relieve their wants. They are also to nurse the sick and teach the ignorant.

TALKED OF.—A new City Railroad is talked of in the Eastern District, to run from the Grand-street Ferry to Newtown, *viâ* Grand-street. Nearly all of the property-holders on Grand-street, it is said, approve of the project, and an application to the present Legislature for the passage of the necessary act to construct the same, is under consideration.

INTERESTING TO JURORS.—The average amount of fines imposed upon delinquent jurors, in the City Court, each month since the new law creating a Commissioner of Jurors went into full effect, has been $7,000.

RE-SUPPLIED.—Long Island, during the last two years, has been entirely re-supplied with bibles, by the Bible Society—7,200—at a cost of $4,202.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Two new stars commenced engagements at this house, last night, and with good success if we may judge by the applause. Miss JULIA DALY is a lady of decided versatility; she can sing, she can dance, and she can talk through her nose. The latter speciality elevated her to the rank of a delineator of Yankee character. Swallowing the bulky absurdity of the piece in which Miss DALY made her most versatile epoch we can shamefully plead guilty to a good deal of amusement. Liveliness is a cardinal virtue in these days of dramatic stagnation. Mr. CHARLES is a delineator of Irish characters, and as conventional as a potato. This in any other line would be but negative praise; in this particular it means a great deal. Think of the years of study a man must go through with his eyes obstinately shut to nature all the while before he can achieve the grand traditional etherialiration of a bogtrotter. Mr. CHARLES appeared to disadvantage last evening being in a state of excessive hoarseness.

The orchestra at this house is so excellent that it merits the especial attention of the audience. Mr. MOLLENHAUER, the conductor, is surrounded by some of the finest artists in the City.

CONCERT.—A very interesting and attractive concert will be given at the Eighteenth-street Church, near Fifth-avenue, in aid of the funds for the music of the Church. Miss HEYWOOD, Miss DRESSLER, Mr. DENNETT, Mr. BEAMES, Mr. SCHREIBER, Mr. DRESSLER and other artists, aided by the choir, will assist. Little ELLA will also give an exhibition of her wonderful powers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The clipper-ship *Dreadnought*, Capt. Samuels, sailed from Liverpool 28th ult., and arrived here on Thursday afternoon, thus making the passage in 23 days.

The story that a daughter of Frederick Douglass, the colored editor and orator, is for sale at the South, is entirely untrue.

The friends of M. Alexis de Tocqueville feel less uneasiness as to the state of his health, which has somewhat improved.

The Pope held a public consistory, on the 23d ult., to confer the cardinal's hat on Mgr. Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna.

Lord and Lady Stratford de Redcliffe have arrived at Rome from Naples, where they were so long delayed by her ladyship's indisposition.

Italian journals talk of a project to raise a statue to Bellini in his birth-place—Catania.

Good News!!!
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Purchase your bill-head paper ruled ready for printing, and save 25 per cent.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment—
Two, four, six, or more heads to the sheet,
Of unequaled style and beauty,
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Ruled by gold pens, diamond-pointed,
And for sale by the principal dealers and stationers in the United States and Canadas,
At our regular list prices.

Trade discount to dealers by the case. For Price-list, apply to CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.
In store, the largest stock of ruled paper in the City.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

To Merchants, Capitalists and others.—The writer, a person of more than twenty years' active experience in mercantile business, in buying and selling, in this City and its vicinity, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services to attend to any branch of business with which he is familiar, such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, &c., or to assume the charge of any respectable business where a general knowledge of mercantile and financial matters is required. A responsible position is desired, where his services will be appreciated. Best references as to character, ability, &c., can be given. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, mice, bugs, roaches, ants, fleas, moths, musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st. General agent, F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway. For sale also by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Lillie's Chilled Iron
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Bank-Vault Doors and Frames secured by the Improved Combination Powder and Burglar Proof Lock, are the only Safes manufactured that *combine complete fire-proof qualities with a perfect protection from burglars*. A full assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
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Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 17, 1859. }
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having reëxamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Stereoscopes and Views.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publish, manufacture and import the best views and instruments, on glass and paper, and keep the largest stock in the country, on the best terms.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Bartholf's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption.—Dr. Churchill's Discovery.
Winchester's genuine preparation of
DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH,
A specific remedy for the treatment of
CONSUMPTION.
The great success which has attended the use of the Hypophosphites is creating a very general inquiry, not only among the medical profession, but also among the thousands who are suffering from Pulmonary Disease.
Price $2 per bottle, or three for $5. Sold wholesale and retail at the sole general depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., by J. WINCHESTER; also by CALLENDER & CO., sole agents for Philadelphia, 3d and Walnut sts., and by all respectable druggists. Circulars may be obtained at the office.

A New Article FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The Aged can have Health Renewed by HUTCHINGS' Life Exhilarant, which is infallible as a rejuvenant, and will restore wasted strength with magical promptness and wonderful permanence. For old and feeble persons it has not its equal. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

The Victim of Liver Complaint will Discover in HUTCHINGS' Life Exhilarant a grand panacea, unequaled for immediate and permanent effect in this distressing complaint; it likewise renders the mind calm and cheerful; it rejuvenates and restores strength with magic quickness.

The Nervous will find Hutchings' Life Exhilarant a sure remedy for all their suffering; and persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, and constitutions broken down. Sold at No. 165 Chambers-st., and by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

The Weak will Receive new Strength from a moderate use of that excellent invigorant, HUTCHINGS' Life Exhilarant. It is healthful in all its operations. As an invigorant it has no equal—rejuvenating the aged and weakly with wonderful celerity and permanent effect.

The Dyspeptic can have all his woes banished if he will but use HUTCHINGS' Life Exhilarant. Weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habits, biliousness, low spirits, will find a master in the above compound. Sold at No. 165 Chambers st., and by Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

F. Y. S. French Yoke Skirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also the finest stock of gent's furnishing goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates to close out our Winter stock, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Four Years' Experience with
HAIR RESTORATIVES.
The following letter, from a gentleman long and favorably known in Boston and vicinity, who has had most favorable opportunities of *knowing* of what he writes, will, we are sure, satisfy the most credulous:
WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 20, 1859.
MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & CO.—*Gents*: I have been selling HEIMSTREET'S "*Inimitable* HAIR RESTORATIVE" for three or four years, *with good satisfaction and success*. I have tried various other articles in the market, but yours has the *decided preference* among them all. I have *never* hesitated to recommend it for *all* it claims to do. Several ladies of our town, who had been *wearing false hair for several years*, have laid it aside, and now have a *full and luxuriant* head of hair, of *original shade and color*, produced by using two or three bottles of your article; and when, by some means, they have been induced to try something else, palmed upon them as being superior, they have, almost *invariably*, returned to the use of your Hair Coloring again as the only *meritorious and reliable article* in use—finding it as a *toilette article* as cheap as any of the Hair Oils or Washes with which the market is flooded. I am yours, very truly,
S. B. EMMONS.
Remember that these *unparalleled* results were produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable*, the *original and only reliable* article in use.
Sold everywhere. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—VARNEY.—In Montpelier, Vt., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Northfield, to Miss MARY A. VARNEY, of Lincoln.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 23, GRACE CAROLINE, wife of Nathan Smith, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the services, at No. 55 West 11th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

WATSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 23, JANE D., wife of William S. Watson.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock, from No. 119½ Hammond-st.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, Mr. MELANCTHON JACKSON, son of the late Alexander C. Jackson, of this City, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Jacob Burdett, No. 101 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 23, at the residence of his uncle, Dr. John B. McEwen, No. 51 West 36th-st., JOHN SINGLETON, son of John P. Brown, of Alabama, in the 17th year of his age.

VOORHIES.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 24, after a short illness, Mr. ROBERT C. VOORHIES, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MAHAN.—In this City, at 7¾ o'clock on Sunday morning, Jan. 23, after a lingering illness of consumption, MARY GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Mahan, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 5 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., near 8th av.

NIMMO.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 22, LAURA VIRGINIA, infant daughter of Wm. H. D. and Laura Mason Nimmo, aged 7 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 407 4th-av. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

RILEY.—On Monday evening, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, THOMAS RILEY, in the 64th year of his age.

BURLING.—In Brooklyn, on Second day, (Monday,) First month, (January,) 24, MARY BURLING, aged 64 years.

Her remains will be taken to Purchase, Harrison, for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Purchase Meeting House, on Fourth day, (Wednesday,) 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Harlem cars leave 27th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITH.—At West Farms, on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, JONATHAN SMITH, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, West Farms, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Friends from New-York will find carriages in waiting at Morrisania depôt, if they take the 11½ o'clock forenoon train from corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av.

COOK.—At Clifton, S. I., on Sunday, Jan. 23, JULIAN, infant son of Ralph L. and Julia T. Cook, aged 13 days.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Drowned, at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, on Sunday, Jan. 23, ELLEN M. CHAMBERLAIN, aged 13 years.

STEARNS.—At Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Jan. 22, MARTHA H., wife of Theodore Stearns, aged 43 years.

Funeral at the South Congregational Church, Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to be present.

ATWOOD.—In Sharon, Vt., on Wednesday, Jan. 12, very suddenly, from being scalded by hot water, FRED. H., only child of Dr. AUGUSTUS A. and MELISSA A. ATWOOD, aged 3 years and 21 days.

MASON.—In Bradford, Vt., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, the Rev. Wm. M. MASON, Editor of the *National Telegraph*, aged 50 years.

MCBRIDE.—In Dublin, Ireland, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, GEORGE MCBRIDE. Most Americans who have visited Dublin within the last fifty years, have enjoyed his hospitality, and will remember him as a kind man and an upright and honorable merchant.

1859.—MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, Inventors, Patent Medicine Dealers, &c., who desire to effect quick returns from advertising round New-York, will do well to know that the following Lists of Newspapers have been specially arranged for this purpose, viz.:

JUST PUBLISHED:

"NEW-YORK" Lists	307 newspapers.
"NEW-JERSEY" Lists	58 newspapers.
"PENNSYLVANIA" Lists	281 newspapers.
"CONNECTICUT" Lists	46 newspapers.
"MARYLAND" Lists	64 newspapers.
"VIRGINIA" Lists	128 newspapers.
In all	884 newspapers.

BY
RICHARDSON'S
ADVERTISING HOUSE,
NO. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Organized in the year 1855.)
AND NOW REPRESENTING OVER 2,000 NEWSPAPERS,
(American and Foreign,)
and which is the only institution in this City, or in the United States recognizing and carrying out the following rules of business, viz.:
1. To publish for his patrons thoroughly-revised Lists of all the States, separately arranged and classified into Dailies, Tri-Weeklies, Weeklies, Religious, German, &c.
2. To score, file and show papers, as a basis of all bills, &c.
3. Last, but not least, that has instituted the uniform rule to prepay everything that goes out of the office, as the only means of securing the lowest prices and the promptness of publishers.
Call at my office between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M., or I will give personal attention outside to a note or verbal message from 1 to 4 P. M.
ALBERT G. RICHARDSON.
P. S.—The proprietor confidently refers to a list (which he will furnish to any one) of his last year's advertisers.

THE GREAT NEW STORY PAPER!
THE
STARS AND STRIPES!
SECOND NUMBER JUST OUT!
FRANK LESLIE,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

This beautiful New Story Paper, so rich in its characteristic Illustrations and exciting Novels, Tales and Adventures; its columns of Humor and Fun, Anecdotes and Gossip; its brilliant and amusing Papers on Men, Manners and Things; its exquisite Poems and charming Miscellany, has created a profound interest throughout the country, and has received the warmest commendation and admiration from all classes of the Press.

The first Number has been pronounced, by the most competent Critics, to be unequaled for its Literary excellence, the beauty of its Engravings, its Typography, its Paper, Form and Arrangement. The Public has supported this judgment, and the enormous Edition sold, enables us to announce its complete success. The first Number is stereotyped, as will be each succeeding number, so that all who desire to commence at the beginning can be supplied.

We refer, with just pride, to our Second Number, in the certainty that it will be found, in every respect superior to the first. Our Contributors are not of the old hackneyed school, but YOUNG, FRESH and BRILLIANT MINDS, in sympathy with the Spirit of the Times, and looking rather to the Future than to the Past.

Every line in the "STARS AND STRIPES" will be found interesting and amusing, and the rare excellence which distinguishes the two Numbers issued, will be sustained with equal ability throughout.

All Parents who may wish to take a paper which every member of their family may read without fear, and with amusement and profit, may feel secure in ordering the "STARS AND STRIPES." Its contents will be guarded with the most jealous scrutiny, in order to render it an irreproachable PAPER FOR EVERY FAMILY IN AMERICA!

CONTENTS OF NO. II.

THE NEW GRAND ROMANCE OF MODERN TIMES
CALLED
THE DOUBLE LIFE. By JOHN C. MILLS. Illustrated.
A NEW AND EXCITING STORY.
THIRTY MILLIONS. By STYLUS. Illustrated.
THE DEATH FETCH: A STORY OF THE HUDSON. By HENRY NEVILLE. Illustrated.
LIFE AT A NEW-YORK FASHIONABLE HOTEL. By S. C. REID. Illustrated.
MY ARISTOCRATIC COUSIN. By DON PASTEL. Illustrated.
THE VENDETTE: A CORSICAN TALE.
FRENCH FLOATINGS. By PAUL PRIOR.
MRS. SMITH'S HANDKERCHIEF. By MARION POWELL.
THIS SONG TO MY LADY FAIR. By STYLUS.
INFLATIONS OF LAUGHING GAS. By KNIGHT RUSS OCKSIDE, M. D.
THE STRANGE THINGS WHICH TRAVELERS SEE. By SINBAD.
THE OLD AND NEW YEAR. A Poem. By LAURA ELMER.
GUESSES ABOUT MR. ADAM. By PIERCE PUNGENT.
ROSE LEAVES. By MINNIE MAYFLOWER.
SONG—"Oh, Blest was the Time." By LAURA ELMER.
THE STONELESS GRAVE. A Poem. By ERNEST TREVOR.
JOTTED THINKINGS. By LAURA ELMER.
WHOLESOME FOOD FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.
TOWN TALK.
PERSONAL GOSSIP.
STANZAS. By ALPHA.
QUIPS AND QUIDDITIES.
A RIDE FOR LIFE, WITH DEATH BEHIND. Illustrated. By FELIX FALCONER.

Besides numerous amusing Paragraphs, Editorials, Bon Mots, &c., &c.

This beautiful paper contains sixteen pages of reading matter, the same size as Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, and has thirteen illustrations by our best artists, beautifully engraved.

PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Rahway *Register* says: "As a Family Paper, the STARS AND STRIPES is destined to take the shine out of all its competitors. The literary matter and the engravings are really excellent. Mr. Frank Leslie's name is a guarantee that his new Family Paper will surpass all other papers of its kind."

The Hartford *Daily Post* says: "This is a Family Paper of very convenient size, both for reading and binding. The literary matter and the illustrations are very spirited. It promises well."

The Wisconsin *Daily Patriot*—"Is well filled with entertaining and instructive articles.

The Danbury *Times*—"We have received the first issue of this weekly. It presents a very attractive appearance; the literary matter is irreproachable, and the engravings are all from original designs, by our first artists."

The New-Haven *Morning News*—"The first number of this new Family Paper; it is handsomely embellished with wood-cuts, and is otherwise well filled with entertaining reading matter, rendering it altogether a most desirable paper."

The *Bordentown Register*—"We have received the first number of the STARS AND STRIPES, a new paper published by Frank Leslie, and, judging by the first number, it is destined to take the wind out of the sails of anything afloat in the newspaper line. We predict before six months have rolled away, the STARS AND STRIPES will be the rallying cry of all classes."

The *Hudson Gazette*—"The STARS AND STRIPES is the name of this new candidate for public favor. It will be found a most sparkling periodical, full of illustrations and original matter."

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
ESTABLISHED 1807.
BOWNE & CO.,
NO. 150 PEARL-ST., BELOW WALL,
would call the attention of Merchants and Officers of Banks and Insurance Companies to their large stock of
SUPERIOR ACCOUNT BOOKS,
made of the best linen paper, for which they have taken the highest premium whenever entered for competition with other makers, and have gained by their excellence a reputation in all the large cities of the Union, West Indies and South America.
COMMERCIAL STATIONERY,
comprising every article needed in the counting-room, including Letter and Foolscap Paper, of English, French and American manufacture.
PRINTING, ENGRAVING
and
LITHOGRAPHY.
Promissory Notes, Drafts and Bills of Exchange engraved and printed in the best style.
JOB PRINTING
of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch, by steam presses.
Orders by mail solicited, to which particular attention will be given.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.
THE LADIES' MANUAL
OF
FANCY WORK;
A complete instructor in every variety of ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK,
Including
Shading and Coloring, Printers' Marks, &c., &c.,
With a list of materials and hints for their selection; advice on making up and trimming.
BY MRS. PULLAN,
Director of the Work-Table Department of "Frank Leslie's Magazine," &c., &c., &c.
Illustrated with over 300 engravings,
By the best artists. One vol., 8vo. beautifully bound in fine cloth, with gilt sides and back.
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Price $1 25.
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Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.
Copies of the above book sent by mail, on receipt of $1 25, to any address, free of postage.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY BULLETIN, NO. 1,
Containing lists of books recently added—French, German, English and American—may be had gratis upon application, by members and others, at the lower office, No. 16 Nassau-st., at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, and at the Library, Astor-place. "How to become a Member," is contained in it.

A GREAT NUMBER!
THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
(For Feb. 5,)
OUT THIS MORNING,
contains
FIFTEEN ORIGINAL STORIES!
And the greatest amount of anecdotes, poetry, short and lively articles, miscellany, &c., &c., ever given to the reading public for
FOUR CENTS,
together with a few brief but pointed remarks on the
CONTEMPLATED POSTAL OUTRAGE,
by which THE PEOPLE are to be swindled into paying an increased tax on private correspondence.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
37 MAIDEN-LANE, 37,
Have now in store, and offer to the trade on liberal terms, a large and desirable assortment of
FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
FANS OF ALL KINDS, FANCY HAIR PINS, BUTTONS, BELT CLASPS AND BUCKLES, JEWELRY, BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS,
&c., &c., &c.
H. W. POWELL (formerly of No. 3 Park-row) begs to inform his friends and the Trade that he is now connected with Messrs. HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, who will continue the importation of
CHINESE FANS,
heretofore carried on by him.

BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS.
A fraudulent use of my name having for a long time past been made use of by various houses engaged in the importation of Accordeons, I feel compelled, in self-defence, to call the attention of dealers to the fact, and to unmask so unworthy a rivalry.
Within my knowledge, Accordeons coming from other manufacturers are daily shipped to the United States and sold as being of my manufacture. I protest formally against such rivalry, and knowing that the products of my manufacture are fully equal to those of any preceding period and of its old reputation, I cannot any longer allow that inferior instruments should be sold as being the product of my manufacture.
BUSSON.
PARIS, Jan. 8, 1859.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have now, and are constantly receiving by every steamer,
NEW STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
on Paper and Glass, illustrating scenes in Egypt, Russia, Germany, the Holy Land, France, Holland, Belgium and Italy, as well as Pic-Nics, Guests, Interior Views, Games, &c., &c.
THEY ARE THE SOLE AGENTS
for the NEW-YORK STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, who are producing new American Subjects, which are sold lower than the cheapest European Views.
FAMILY GROUPS
of surprising fidelity are taken daily, giving to the form and appearance the exact appearance of life. Five, ten, or even twenty, persons may be taken in one group. Specimens may be seen at APPLETON'S.

ASTOR HOUSE.
The patrons of this House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended arrival, that their rooms may be ready for them. Especially during the Winter every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of guests; the proprietor feeling grateful for the uninterrupted support he has received for twenty-one years. The Hotel is second to none in its system and solid comforts. Especial attention to Invalids. Its situation is most central; cars running from its immediate vicinity throughout the City. Travelers arriving from the East and from the North will find the small cars of the Harlem Railroad an economy and convenience especially at night. They set down their passengers in front of the House. Water closets and bath rooms on each floor.

METALS! METALS! METALS!
300 SLABS PRIME BANCA TIN.
200 SLABS BEST STRAITS TIN.
300 SLABS ENGLISH TIN.
20 CASKS REGULUS OF ANTIMONY.
20 TONS SPANISH AND AMERICAN LEAD.
20 CASKS INGOT COPPER.
50 TONS SILESIAN SPELTER.
100 POUNDS METALLIC BISMUTH.
2,000 pounds Solder, for Tinmen, Roofers and Plumbers, together with a full supply of Bar Tin and Bar Lead, Nickel, Babbitt Metal, etc., for sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronised by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

HOW ARE YOU INSURED?
Read the INSURANCE MONITOR for January. It contains a list of all the Companies, with their standing for past seven years. Subscription, $2 per annum.
T. JONES, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 16 Wall-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

RHEUMATISM OF FIVE WEEKS.
Cured by one box Magnetic Salve. J. J. Florentine, West Bloomfield, N. J. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church; and by Druggists; also, by GOULD, Stationer, Tribune Building.

AT GIMBREDE'S—INITIAL STAMPING ARtistically executed, and every variety of note-paper, with envelopes matched. GIMBREDE, Practical Engraver and Designer, No. 588 Broadway.

TAYLOR'S AMERICAN BATH AND TOILET SOAP.—An entirely novel article, offered to the trade and to families. This Soap combines properties which make it an indispensable article in the bath, for which it is highly recommended by the Medical faculty. Housekeepers, who, in the performance of their various culinary duties, frequently discolor their hands, will find this Soap to effectually remove the discoloration and render the skin agreeably soft and smooth. To be had wholesale of HALL, RUCKLE & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.; WRIGHT, GILLIS & BRO., No. 235 Washington-st.; G. G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st., and of druggists and grocers generally. JAS. H. TAYLOR,
Manufacturer, New-York.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Union will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The annual meeting of the Union was also adjourned to the same time and place for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Officers. A general attendance is requested.
RICHARD WARREN, President.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts. The Tenth Lecture in the Annual Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, by Signor G. B. FONTANA. Subject—*King Bomba, or The Last Sicilian Struggle for Liberty*. Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.
G. L. HAIGHT, } Lec. Com. *pro tem.*
W. R. BLISS, }

THERE IS NO PREPARATION OF LEAD or other injurious substance in CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, says the distinguished chemist, James R. Chilton, M. D. Who will dare again to libel this famous preparation?
CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—ENgines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 539 Broadway.

A FIRST FLOOR TO LET IN NO. 160 Maiden-lane, now occupied by Thomas Bell, ship joiner. Also, two blacksmiths' cranes for sale. Apply on the premises, or to HICKS & BELL, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

LINEN GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
are selling good
SHIRTING LINENS,
warranted sound, and all
PURE LINEN,
From 25 to 50 cents per yard.
ALSO,
TABLE DAMASKS.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND NAPKINS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
These are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

SENSATION.
DIMITY BANDS.
DIMITY BANDS.
20,000 DOZEN
FINE DIMITY BANDS,
6 Cents to 20 Cents each.
They are a Great Bargain.
Store corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS

AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELING AND DIAPERS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL,
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES,
And an assortment of other Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, far below former prices.
By C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av.,
Late W. S. Bond's.

SENSATION IN

6,000 FINE
CAMBRIC COLLARS
25 cents to $1 each.
They are by far
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LOT
Ever heard of in this City.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th av.,
R. H. MACY.

CRAPE COLLARS

25 to 50 cents.
CRAPE SETS selling cheap.
MUSLIN SETS selling cheaper.
CAMBRIC SETS selling cheapest.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.,
R. H. MACY.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer,
are now offering, at Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring sales.

HOUSE-KEEPING DRY GOODS

Now opening in every variety.
CRASHES, TOWELINGS, LINENS, &c., &c., very cheap.
Corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

NOTICE!

IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,

SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.

Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.

The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:

Douglas & Sherwood,
J. Wilcox & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co.,
Osborn & Cheeseman,
Downs & Bassett,
Hayden & Harrison,
Chas. A. Postley,
Joseph W. Bradley,
W. H. Reed & Co.,
The Union Skirt Co.,
Wallace & Sons,
J. P. Moran & Co.,
Frost & Co.,
Samuel H. Doughty,
D. M. Bassett & Co.,
M. Donnelly & Co.,
O. H. Barnard,
Wm. Blackington, Agent,
F. Hull & Co.,
J. C. Brown,

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

VELVET FLOWERS

At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIEE COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND'S,

NO. 587 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Embroidered French Cambric Bands, 1¼ yards long, choice patterns. Having purchased the whole stock of one maker at a great sacrifice, we will sell them at one-half the price; old price 12s., double band; present price 6s., double band. Special attention is called to these goods for the quality of work and muslin.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT SALE.

The entire stock to be sold out
at an immense reduction,
To close the business.
Great inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

NINETY CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—FORMAN, No. 705 Broadway, has just received an invoice of French corsets at the above price, good patterns, and every desirable style of skirts, crinoline, skeleton, steel spring, hair cloth, crochet, &c., mitts, laces, gloves, embroideries, &c.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES, Chambrays, Linens, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, De Laines, &c., &c., just received; also, a general assortment of Dry Goods just imported, and for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,

No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $8, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No 54 EAST 13TH-ST.

New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Pupils can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies, on Monday and Thursday from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. To commence on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG LAD BY THE NAME OF EDWIN W. LINDSAY, from Ohio, who arrived in this City on Friday last, is seeking for a brother, SAMUEL D. LINDSAY. Any information of the last named would be thankfully received by his brother. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB—Meets on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at noon, at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. Subject—*Drainage*. All who love first-rate farming are invited. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all. The Club meets every Tuesday at noon.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of leaving the premises No 351 Broadway. Members are requested to attend. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable servant, highly recommended; is a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework, and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Wages, $3 to $4. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as an experienced nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country or to travel; has long and satisfactory City references. Call, until engaged, at No. 134 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands every branch of the business; will take very moderate wages; also, a strong, willing girl as excellent cook and baker, and first-rate laundress, and makes the best of butter. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO THORoughly understands the business, and can make bonnets and other fancy work, the patronage of a few families; perfect satisfaction given, or no compensation required. Terms, $3 a week or $11 per month. Address, for 2 days, DRESSMAKER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches. Understands meats and poultry, baking, pastry, and soups. Will do part of the washing and ironing, in style. Also her cousin, as chambermaid, to do plain, neat sewing, and take care of a baby. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent woman; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses and children's clothes; can do up fine clothes, muslins and laces, and make herself generally useful if required. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., or address SEAMSTRESS, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY woman, of high respectability and good City reference; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes bread, buscuits, &c.; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance and good character, as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, seamstress; understands good general housework; would engage to do it for a small family; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE HARD-working and reliable young woman a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; has unexceptionable references; is very economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; she must understand cutting and fitting children's dresses; unexceptionable City references required as to character and capability. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; can make good bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do sewing, or to do sewing and chamberwork; best of recommendations; can be seen by applying between the hours of 12 and 3, for three days, at No. 32 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has suited some of the best families in the City; understands all kinds of dessert; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, in a small family; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 91 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person, as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer; can be seen at her last place; call at No. 78 5th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Call at No. 7 5th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business—all kinds of soups and game. Best City reference can be given. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as nurse or do light chamberwork; is very fond of children; has lived in some of the best families in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply at No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and help in washing, or to do general housework for a small, private family. Good reference given. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by a widow woman; is a good plain cook, understands pastry and baking; understands milk and butter. Prefers the country. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 Macdougal-st. corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 13th-st., west of 7th av., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as cook in a small private family; one who has the best reference from her last place; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 308½ 1st-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a small private family, to do general housework; can give City reference if required. Apply at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; has good City references. Apply at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., in bakery, for three days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPERS' SITUATION, BY an American lady, who is a good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful. Address M. C. S., Brooklyn Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, AND TO assist in washing. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant women as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid; good City reference. Apply at No. 242 11th-st., third floor, till engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener for a Protestant young man, with unquestionable references for his uniform good conduct, correct habits, industry and sobriety; as also his experience as a florist and vegetable gardener; understands the management of horses, and will aid on a farm, if required. Address W. J., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best of references. Apply to or address T. M., No. 257 7th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOBER SCOTCH Protestant young man a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; willing to work and to make himself useful; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardner, and understands farming and the care of horses in all its branches; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address B. W., No 168 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce first-rate reference. Address P. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as waiter in a private family, or respectable boarding-house. Can give the best of City references. Address J. H., Box 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at, or address THOS H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in an importing or jobbing cloth house; is experienced and capable. The best references can be given. Address C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, without children. (in the house or out of house,) to take the charge of a small place in the country; is thoroughly experienced in vegetable gardening, driving carriage, care of horses, &c; his wife is a thorough cook and dairy woman; are persons of moral principles; four years experience in this country; the most unqualified reference. Any gentleman wanting a steady, honest man will apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAC, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE. ONE HAVing some knowledge of the business preferred. Address X. L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating reference and salary wanted.

WANTED.—CANVASSER IN THIS CITY BY an old and well established journal. To one conversant with the business a liberal arrangement will be made. Address A. J. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO ATTEND in the store of a bakery; must be accustomed to the business and produce satisfactory references. Apply to PAUL S. BROWN, No. 27 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—A GROOM, IN THE COUNTRY—a Protestant; must understand the business thoroughly. Apply to J. T. GOODWIN, No. 251 Pearl-st., for three days, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply at No. 176 Washington-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress, one qualified to take care of an infant. Apply at No. 48 Irving-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION

GREAT REDUCTION—FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 362 Broadway. Terms reduced to one-half the usual charges, viz: $2 50 for the course. Pupils must register their names this week. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man; one whose preëminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preëminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN take a practical course at Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, or good book-keepers, at half the usual expense of time and money. Two $10 seats for afternoon and evening vacant.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—SUPplies schools and families with competent teachers, schools with pupils, and teachers with positions. No charge to public schools. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, New-York; and in PHILADELPHIA, No. 136 South 3d-st.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THOROUGH ENGLISH Education, and accustomed to teaching, would like a situation as Daily Governess, in a family, or as Assistant Teacher in a school, either in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Best of references given. Address L. W. S., Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where an interview may be obtained.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, UP town, a teacher to instruct the junior class in English, for a few hours each day. A Scotch or English lady preferred, and one who has had experience in teaching. Apply to Mr. HEGEMAN, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., at the Bible House, room No. 50.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED in Europe, under the best masters, wishes to obtain a few scholars in either instrumental or vocal music. Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

MUSICAL.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

For Drawing rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA,
THALBERG,
MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c.

Prices at the Dépôt, No. 51 Dey-st.,
$45, $50, $165, $230, $250, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
JUST PUBLISHED:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.

It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.

It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.

"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.

Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY FINISHED 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, at the private dwelling No. 506 Hudson-st., near St. Luke's Church, made by City makers of the highest celebrity, and has round corners, magnificent finished back as well as front, rich open carvings, carved legs, of rich design, viz.: roses, fruit, vases of plenty, grapes, &c.; solid pearl keys; is one of the most superb and elegant pianos ever offered for sale; in tone is without fault, being rich, sweet and powerful; fully warranted for two years, except about three months; can be fully tested; made to order, and cost $700; price, $325. N. B.—Has portable case for shipping, and an inducement offered to a cash purchaser. 8th-av. cars pass the house. Can be seen for five days, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, BIble House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN O. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES, PRICE $10,000; 35 acres, price $10,000; 164 acres, price $12,000; 65 acres, price $5,000; 50 acres, price $9,000; 35 acres, price $2,600; 107 acres, price $12,000; country seat of 10 acres, price $10,000; 102 acres, price $11,000; 178 acres, price $17,000; 278 acres, price $20,000; 120 acres, price $10,000; 111 acres, price $10,000. All first-class farms, under the best state of cultivation, and on the banks or within a few miles of the Hudson River, in Dutchess County. A chance is now offered to any one wishing to purchase a desirable place. For particulars inquire of HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 5.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.

Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.

Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-story brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—150 ACRES OF land in Hamilton County, this State, near Morehouseville; on the premises is a good house and other improvements. Will exchange for a bakery, grocery store, liquor saloon, or butcher's shop, the owner's health not permitting him to manage the farming business. Inquire of HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 5.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT JAMAICA SOUTH, Long Island, of 55 acres of upland and 10 acres of salt meadow; situated on the corner of the Rockaway Plank Road and Lott's Corners, between 8 or 9 miles from the Brooklyn ferries, and a short distance east of the Eclipse Course; of a good loamy soil; good house and barn; a fine place for a market gardener. Apply at No. 78 Chatham-st.
C. M. CHURCH.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st., within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements; all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 6 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The house and two lots facing on Lorimer and Devoe sts., adjoining the residence of Colonel Smith, for sale or exchange for property in Jersey City. Part of the money can remain. The house and lots are on high and pleasant ground. Inquire of R. B. BABB, No. 176 Broadway, or H. E. INSLEY, Jersey City.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COTTAGE AND FOUR OR more lots; also, first-class brown-stone house on 2d-place; also, cottage No. 104 Ryerson-st., and others, Brooklyn; also, first class houses on 13th, 19th, 27th, 35th and 36th sts., and other good locations; several country seats and farms. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

BANKRUPT AND SUSPENDED BUSINESS paper and claims wanted in payment for 1,000 acres Wisconsin lands, well located, near water communication with Chicago, Milwaukee and the other large cities on the lakes. Title perfect; no taxes. The above will be traded on liberal terms. Inquire of E. SCHWERIN, No. 14 Platt-st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS house for sale, built by himself, without regard to cost, four stories, brown stone, situated near 5th-av. and Broadway, and near Madison-square. Price $28,000. Glasses, gas fixtures, parlor furniture and carpets will be sold also. Address Box No. 518 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY SEVENTH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two fine brown-stone front high-stoop houses, just finished, containing all the modern improvements, marble halls, black walnut doors, plated furniture, &c. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A 270-ACRE farm, in the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, 2½ miles from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt, good farm buildings, well watered, fine fruit, and in the neighborhood of churches, schools, stores, &c., &c. This farm is offered in exchange cheap. HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 5.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDson River, near Fort Montgomery dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. A fine opportunity is offered to any one wishing to get a cheap country residence, and a river view not to be surpassed on the banks of the Hudson. HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 5.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY basement corner house and lot, desirably located, central and genteel residence; it contains 20 rooms, 2 vaults, gas fixtures. For terms, which will be easy, and possession immediately, if required, apply on the premises, No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 22 West 26th-st.

LEONARD AND CHURCH STREETS—LOTS TO LEASE.—Southeast corner, 100 feet by 125 feet. Also, two lots, south side of Leonard-st., near Broadway, will be leased for a long term. 10th-av. and 19th-st. corner, for sale or to let. Apply to M. LIVINGSTON, No. 8 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT high-stoop house No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. Price $14,500. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, at Clermont, N. J., $4,000; house and lot in Brooklyn, $2,800; lot in Brooklyn, $1,000; farm, 56 acres, Morris County, N. J., $3,500. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real Estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED about 27 miles from the City, in New-Jersey; or will be exchanged for a dwelling-house in New-York. The farm is pleasantly situated and unincumbered. Price $8,000. Apply to G. & T. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON ORchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 46, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 159 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 85 West 21st st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brown stone house No. 153 West 34th-st., together with the carpets, chandeliers, glass and cornices, which are new. The house is in thorough repair. Apply to the owner on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND HANDsome store, No 604 Broadway, adjoining the Smithsonian House. Two plate-glass show windows, rolling iron shutters and 50 feet deep. Inquire on the premises, or No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

TO RENT IN JERSEY CITY—A NEAT AND commodious cottage house in a desirable location, furnished throughout; the occupants having gone South for the Winter. Apply to A. S. HATCH, at the Bank of Jersey City.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—THE LOFTS, OR THE ENTIRE STORE, No. 128 William-st. Dimensions 25x160 feet. Inquire of SMITH & PETERS, on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones st., near 4th-st. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES:
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 132 4th-st.
N. D. HERDER, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
MATHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.
JACOB BROUWER, Esq., No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS house and lot, in 32d-st., near 5th-av. House 25x60, four stories, brown stone, built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Lot, 25x99; has been occupied but little over a year, and sold as the advertiser intends moving into the country, and offers a rare chance for a person wishing a house in the best part of the City. The carpets and mirrors will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, or in order to examine the house, address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GROVE-STREET FOR SALE.—For sale cheap, the valuable house and lot No. 40 Grove-st., near Bleecker. The house is three stories, high stoop, 23 6x56 feet, in good order throughout, and contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, BROWN STONE, full front house, in 1st-place, Brooklyn, with lot adjoining; has all the modern improvements and conveniences. Cheap for cash or unincumbered city lots.
SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st.,
Attorney-at-law and Commissioner for all the States.

TO LET—A CORNER OFFICE, NO. 5 TRYON-row, 17 by 32 feet, with gas and Croton; rent $350. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Samuel T. Carey, in East-Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the Railroad Station of the Harlem, at Hunt's Bridge, or New-Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery, conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c. The grounds are in perfect order on the whole place. The premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq., perfectly healthy, on high ground, and have a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. If desired possession will be given immediately. Apply to PETER NAYLOR, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $2,500—IN THE BEAUTIFUL village of Flushing, L. I., a modern-built two-story and attic frame house, with basement and cellar, and the lot. Said property is pleasantly located on Clinton-av., having a fine water prospect of Flushing Bay. The house is 22 by 23 feet, with a wing on the rear, and possesses many conveniences not found in other buildings of its size. The lot is 44 feet front by 168 feet deep, and is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. For a small family, who are desirous to live in a healthy and improved village, it will be found one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York. Communications to the City, several times per day, by railroad and steamboat. For further particulars, apply to GEO. W. PECK.
FLUSHING, Jan. 25, 1859.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—About 7 acres land, with large and commodious house, in good order, gardener's lodge, stable, &c.; large garden, and the grounds well stocked with fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; situation high and healthy, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Very convenient to Hudson River Railroad, steamboat landing, schools and churches of all denominations; within one hour's ride of the City; possession on short notice. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Half a mile from the bridge, where all the trains stop, the residence of Henry Morris, Esq. The house is a two-story and attic, about 36 by 40, handsomely situated and well shaded; good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; buildings all nearly new, substantially built, and in perfect order; good apple orchard, with peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and all the usual varieties of small fruits in abundance; 14 acres of land, well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable cottage residence on Atlantic-st., two minutes' walk from the dépôt, finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, grates and gas; half an acre of ground, laid out in a vegetable garden, with fruit and shade trees, a good barn, well of water, &c., &c. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of M. A. PICOT, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, CONtaining 80 acres of land, large mansion, with fine lawn in front, carriage-house, barns, sheds, tenants' lodge, excellent fruit, good water, and only ten minutes' drive from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt at Poughkeepsie. Apply to HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 5.

FOR SALE—AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESter County, a fine country seat containing 120 acres of land, and lying directly on Long Island Sound. It is capable of being divided into three or four places, all having fine water fronts. Will be sold cheap and on liberal terms or exchanged for City property. Apply to O. C. FERRIS, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST Bank of the Hudson, a large first-class mansion, built in the best manner, having every modern convenience of gas, water, &c., together with ten acres of land. From this place there is a most beautiful and commanding view of the River and surrounding country. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated in Bloomfield, N. J., now occupied by James Wickham; 15 acres; three-quarters of a mile from dépôt. House, barn, wagon-house, all in good order; will be sold low. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, OR LEASE FOR a term of years, a country residence, in a healthy location, with a few acres of land, on or near the Hudson River, not over twenty miles from the City. Address, stating particulars and price, H. X. O., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEASantly situated, on the North River, or in New-Jersey, within one hour of New-York, containing from 5 to 100 acres, with fruit, &c., &c., with or without buildings. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson River a first class brick house and six acres of land, with outbuildings thereon, consisting of ice-house, gas-house, barn, &c. The house is within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt. Address O. C. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine double mansion-house, in the city of Poughkeepsie, beautifully located, containing all the modern improvements. Price $6,000. HALSTED & NICHOLS, No. 229 Broadway, room No. 5.

ORANGE! ORANGE! SWEET ORANGE!—For sale, at Orange, N. J., a splendid country seat; 4 acres of garden land; buildings new and first-class; one mile from dépôt. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a small or medium-sized house with modern improvements, to be occupied by a small family of grown persons; location between 7th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Give full particulars, and if a low rent, a desirable tenant may be had. Address LEASE, at *Journal of Commerce* Office.

WANTED—IN A QUIET, RESPECTABLE FAMILY, two small unfurnished rooms, for a widow without children, in the vicinity of the Bowery. Address A. R. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, one week. References given.

WANTED TO LEASE—A BUILDING SUITAble for an oil-factory; upon the outskirts of Brooklyn preferred. Address E. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR HEAVY manufacturing purposes, with or without power. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, JR.,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
Building Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND SCIENCES will meet on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the following subjects referred to said Committee:

Petition of Property-Holders, asking the lease of Reservoir Square to the American Institute. Petition of the American Institute asking for the same.

The condition of the Electric Clocks in the public buildings.

The erection of Kiosks in the City.

Petition of the Officers of the Sixth Regiment for a Stand of Colors.

Resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for Proposals from the New-York *Herald*, *Daily Times*, and *Tribune*, for the publishing of the official proceedings of the Common Council.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN T. HENRY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Arts and Sciences.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject matter relative to the removal of the telegraph poles, &c., will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will fully investigate the above subject. The Committee will be happy to hear both parties for or against the removal of the same. As this will very probably be their last meeting, they herewith solicit the attendance of all parties interested in the same to appear before them. The Committee will also act upon other subjects referred to them at the same time.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee on Streets.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for a special act for the incorporation of a Savings Institution, with the usual powers and privileges appertaining to such institutions; said Institution to be known by the name and style of The Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank; the same to be located in the City of New-York.

JOHN BROWN,
JOSHUA B. ARTHUR,
EDWARD DALY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1858. Committee.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,

No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue [illegible]. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or single gentlemen can find a desirable home with a small family in a new house, at No. 166 West [illegible]-st. Terms reasonable. References of first class given and required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East [illegible]-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ROOMS CAN BE HAD, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD—WITHOUT BED. WANTED WITH A private family having a piano and sitting-room. State terms, particularly, and address Mr. WATERLOW, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a strictly private Christian family where there are no other boarders. The lady is an accomplished musician, both vocal and instrumental. Any family requiring the aid of such a lady, will find this a desirable opportunity to have the assistance of an agreeable companion. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., BENEDICTUS, care of B. Lockwood, Broadway Post-office. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, LADY and child, three years old, and its nurse, in a house not further up town than 14th-st., and where there are no other boarders. Cheerful, pleasant rooms, with all the modern comforts, such as gas, bath, &c. Full board for three only. Board will be paid in advance. Address, stating particulars, SIGART, Box No. 1,834 Post-office.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, who has had the best teachers in vocal and instrumental music, and experience in teaching, wishes board and a comfortable room in a French or American family in New-York City or vicinity, where her instructions would be received as compensation for the same. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address V. de M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A STUDENT, GENTLEMANLY AND OF quiet habits, wishes permanently to get a small unfurnished room in a private house, for sitting and bedroom; must not be too far from 14th-st.; terms must be reasonable; parties strictly private; references will be given. Address ADOLPHUS, Broadway Post-Office.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Terms moderate; location central.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IN THE COUNTRY desires to rent for the use of his two daughters, who are learning music, an unfurnished room, also the use of the family piano, in a respectable private family, in New-York. References exchanged. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office.

NO. 26 WAVERLEY-PLACE, SECOND floor, to let, with board, consisting of three rooms, pantries adjoining; also hot and cold water, suitable for a family or gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References given and required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, REsiding between 5th-av. and University-place, three rooms with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. For address apply at Episcopal Tract Society's store, No. 55 East 13th-st.

PLEASANT, DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board for a family or for single gentlemen, in a neat, well-ordered house, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room, warmed and lighted, for two gentlemen, $9 per week; other rooms may be had, on very reasonable terms, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN BE accommodated in a private family with board, and a room on the first floor, at No. 27 Bleecker-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c.

ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June 1858. This is an entirely new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK,
for building purposes.
Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block,
American Exchange Bank,
Astor Banking House,
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 61 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do.
THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at I. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 334 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality: none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STATIONERY.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER-DEALERS,
No. 11 Cliff-st., New-York,
Offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, a very large assortment of Writing, Printing, Hardware, Wrapping, Hanging, Tissue and Colored Papers.

BINDERS', TRUNK AND BAND-BOX BOARDS—For sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

LETTER AND CAP PAPERS OF ALL kinds for sale by the case, by
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

PAPER OF ANY SIZE OR WEIGHT MADE to order by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

BLEACHING POWDER, IN STORE AND to arrive, for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS of all kinds for sale by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-STREET.

For the Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1858, as required by the Charter:

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1857		$320,150 99
Premiums from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858		2,422,924 13
Total Marine Premiums		$2,743,075 12
Premiums marked off as earned for the year	$2,197,148 58	
Interest received and accrued on Investments	56,876 10	
Total	$2,254,024 68	
Less Return Premiums, Discount on Premiums, &c.	360,982 16	
Leaving NET EARNINGS of the Company		$1,893,042 52
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,099,027 72	
Less reserve of last year	260,000	
Total	$839,027 72	
Re-insurance, Taxes, Expenses and Commissions	293,081 43	1,132,109 15
Leaving NET PROFITS for the year		$760,933 37

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividend of July Interest to Stockholders	$35,000 00	
Dividend of January Interest to Stockholders	35,000 00	
Interest to Scripholders of 6 ⅌ cent. on Scrip of 1857-8, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1859	33,658 89	
Reserve to cover possible losses by marine disasters, including losses per ship *Isaac Wright* and bark *Oakland*, reported lost in January	156,000 00	
Reserved for Discount on Bills Receivable, reducing them to a cash basis	40,000 00	
Guarantee on Bills Receivable and open accounts	34,000 00	
Available for distribution, as Dividend of net profits—say ¼ to Stockholders and ¾ to Policy Holders	427,274 48	$760,933 37

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in Banks	$127,689 41	
City Bonds, and Loans on Bond and Mort. on City Property	269,000 00	
Loans on Call, secured by State and other Stocks	51,700 00	
Bank Stocks and U. S. Stocks	509,018 02	
Bonds of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	60,000 00	
Bills Receivable, Accounts due the Comp'y and Accrued Int.	1,833,275 63	$2,840,683 06

TO REPRESENT,

Cash capital	$1,000,000 00	
Scrip of 1857 and 1858	560,981 41	
Scrip of 1859 (to be issued June 1, 1859)	320,455 86	
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip holders Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1859	68,658 89	
Dividend to Stockholders to be paid Feb. 1, 1859	100,000 00	
Surplus dividend Fund retain'd	6,818 62	
Reserve, as above	230,000 00	
Premiums on Risks not yet expired	545,926 54	
Unpaid Interest on Scrip, &c	7,841 74	$2,840,683 06

The Amount set apart as Scrip Dividend being three-fourths the net profits, is		$320,455 86
We recommend, therefore, a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT. on the $1,600,000, estimated as terminated without loss, which will amount to		320,000 00
Leaving an undivided balance of		$455 86
There is to credit of the Stockholders an undivided balance of last year's profits	$311 27	
To which we carry ¼ of the net profits of this year	106,818 62	$107,129 89
We therefore recommend a CASH DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. to be paid out of this fund to Stockholders which will amount to		100,000 00
Leaving an undivided balance of		$7,129 89

To the President and Directors of the GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your body to examine the accounts and report upon the financial condition of your Company, report that they have compared the books with the condensed statement above submitted, and find them to correspond accurately.

They have also examined the Loans made on Bonds and Mortgages, and on Stock Collaterals, and believe them to be amply secured, and they find the other assets of the Company correct.

They, therefore, recommend that the Dividend on the Stock and the Interest on the Scrip be paid according to the statement submitted, on and after the 1st day of February, and that the new Scrip be issued on and after June 1 to Policy holders.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ADRIAN ISELIN,
GEORGE BLISS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK. } Committee.

Great Western Buildings, Jan. 18, 1859.

On motion, this report was unanimously accepted, and adopted by the Board of Directors.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL, of Howland & Aspinwall.
R. CALDWELL, of Caldwell & Coleman.
JOHN ALLEN.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN, of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON, of T. Richardson & Co.
JOHN P. BROWN, of Brown & De Rossett.
A. LACHAISE, of Lachaise, Fauchè & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK, of Loeschigk, Wessendonck & Co.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Munroe & Co., Paris.
SAML. D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM, of Brigham & Parsons.
CHAS. STRECKER, of Kunkelmann & Strecker.
WILSON G. HUNT, of Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co.
H. F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Vail, Fuller & Co.
WILLIAM G. LANE, of William G. Lane & Co.
ROBERT SPEDDING.
SAMUEL BATES, of Stone & Co.
J. B. JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd.
E. LAHENS, of E. Lahens & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic.
G. G. SAMPSON, of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAMES BANKARD, of Benkard and Hutton.
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. LEAYCRAFT, of Leaycraft & Co.
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, of Brewer & Caldwell.
GEORGE W. HENNINGS, of Hennings, Muller & Gosling.
E. L. TRENHOLM, of John Frazer & Co., Charleston, S. C.
C. G. H. SCHLOTTNER, of J. H. Frerichs & Co.
THOMAS B. CURTIS, Boston.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The transfer books of the Stock and Scrip of the Great Western Insurance Company will be closed from this day to Feb. 1, 1859. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company, }
New-York, Jan. 13, 1859. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JOHN Q. JONES,
FELIX INGOLDSBY,
PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reëlected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY, OF REfined feelings, and a stranger in New-York, finds herself quite unexpectedly in embarrassed circumstances, and desires the immediate loan of thirty dollars, for the use of which she will give five dollars, and a fine gold watch as security. Any lady or gentleman disposed to do a kind favor, and at the same time receive ample security, and good interest for the money for a few weeks, will address, stating where to call immediately, Miss MARY A. WILBANKS, New-York Post-office.

$25.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First Mortgage—on improved New-York City property. Apply to D. J. LYONS, No. 27 Wall-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WISHES to meet with a friend that would be willing to advance her $100 for a short period, with good security. Any one willing to befriend her may address Mrs. MUMFORD, Union-square Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,712,632 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858	1,178,160 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$4,890,793 05

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,491,614 20
Losses paid during same period .$1,598,638 11	
Returns of Premiums and Exp's. 495,923 19	

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks	$1,830,034 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	856,260 00
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at	175,380 50
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2 029,902 58
Cash in Bank	190,589 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,282,167 41

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over

TWO MILLION DOLLARS

of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$7,655,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859	1,360,000
Total profits for 16½ years	$9,015,310
The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash	5.878,730
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859	$3,136,580

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Wm. S Wetmore,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robt. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Edw. H. Gillillan,
Ramsay Crooks,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leonar. S. Suarez,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
William E. Dodge,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
William Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cor. Grinnell,
Henry O. Brewer,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS. Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

Irving Bank, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21. 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$8.000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS ON unquestionable Real Estate security; interest payable semi-annually. Apply to A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 36 Beekman-st., Room No. 1.

$2.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at seven per cent. Address R, Box No. 306 General Post-Office, or apply to WM. W. BRACKETT, Attorney at Law, No. 51 Liberty st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK, of Long Island, for sale cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 4 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, against JAMES J. BALDWIN, and Candace Baldwin, his wife, Elihu J. Baldwin, Lovan L. Lewis, Miles P. Lampson, President of the Genesee County Bank, John Miller, Bradford A. Manchester, the Executor of Zebulon Ketchem, Joseph Cawdee, Joseph G. Mills, William J. Mills, John S. Mitchell, John Bailey, Anson T. Colt, B. H. Vance, Levi Leonard, James C. Brown, Ambrose P. Yaw, George R. Yaw, and Elbridge G. Spaulding, Defendants.—To the defendant JOHN BAILEY: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office in the City of Buffalo, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court on the 13th day of October, 1858.—Dated Buffalo, Oct. 14, 1858. METZ & CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Buffalo, N. Y.

ja1-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANNY AMANDA KISSAM, his wife, and BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said County, and State of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.

LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

d7-1aw10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.

ELIZABETH T. HUNT, }
WILLIAM PARMENTER, } Administrators.

s14-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.

EMELINE A. RICH, }
GEORGE MACKENZIE, } Administrators.

d14-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 238 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.

CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.

d21-1aw6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILILAM C. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.

GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.

n2-1aw6wTu*

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the New-World Fire Insurance Co. No. 35 }
Pine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y. }

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

Jan. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, Columbus, and }
Cincinnati Railroad Company, }
Cleveland, Jan. 7, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1859.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order,

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

Office of the Merchants' Insurance Company, }
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., }
New York, Jan. 3, 1859. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office of the Nassau Fire Ins. Co., }
Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid by the Sixth-av. Railroad Company, through their Treasurer, at the Chemical Bank, on the 1st day of February next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst. until that day.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

Jan. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.

RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.

James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150.000,
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,
Wm. Pennistown,
Isaac Walton,
James M. Mills,
James Humes,
James Nash,
Wm. Wake,
Abr'm Deniter,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,
John L. Moore,
E. D. Brown,
Robert M. Field,
John Palmer,
Stephen Cutter,
John Foster,
Alanson F. Briggs,
Alex. McDonald,
Nathan Aziel,
John H. Morris,
B. McCahill,
E. L. Walton,
Geo. J. Price,
Stephen Valentine,
David H. Knapp,
Wm. A. Cumming,
And. M. Whitlock,
Charles Perley,
Sanford Mead,
John Murphy,
Jacob Wilson,

D. B. KEELER, President.

T. Y. Brown, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated New-York, December 30, 1858

JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated New-York, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. AANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON.
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

WM. H. CARY,
S. E. HOWARD,
HENRY SANGER,
CYRUS BUTLER,
MICHAEL SNOW,
J. B. BRUSH,
RICHARD BUTLER,
G. S. CARY.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.

HORACE H. DAY.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
FURS! FURS! FURS!

The balance of fine Furs belonging to the late J. H. HARLEY will be sold at public auction, by WILLIAM T. BOYD, auctioneer.

Sale to commence THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, and to continue every day this week, until the entire stock of ladies' MANTILLAS, CAPES, MUFFS, and CUFFS are sold.

SLEIGH ROBES, GENTS' FUR CAPS,
FUR GLOVES, &c., &c., all of which were manufactured by Mr. H. for first class retail trade.

To be sold without reserve.

Sales EVERY DAY; commence at 10½ o'clock.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.
THIS DAY
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction room,
200 lots heavy and shelf Hardware, Cutlery, &c., in lots to suit city and country trade,
PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

John W. Porter, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Genuine sale of elegant rosewood, satinwood, walnut and mahogany furniture, being the contents of the large five-story house 218 14th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av.

JOHN W. PORTER, Auctioneer,

calls the attention of housekeepers and the trade generally to the large and extensive assortment of fine furniture and house-furnishing articles contained in the above house, all of which will be absolutely sold to the highest bidder.

THIS DAY, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

the auctioneer will commence the above sale with all the rich china, cut glassware, solid silverware, cutlery, &c., &c., contained in the dining room, with superior oak extension table, solid rosewood suite in silk moquet, mirrors, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, paintings, Brussels carpets, &c. After which will be sold all the elegant furniture of the

PARLORS,

which consists in part of the most elaborately-carved rosewood piano-forte; full suites in massive frames of solid rosewood, covered in satin and moquet; superb rosewood etageres, music stand and cabinet, elegant centre and side tables, large pier glass, rich lace and satin window-curtains, lined with white silk; also, a large variety of fine oil-paintings by old masters, elegant China vases, French mantel clock, velvet carpets and many other rich articles not enumerated.

BEDROOMS

contain full suites in rosewood and mahogany, together with all the bedding, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oilcloths, &c., &c. To those who know the difference between good and poor furniture, the above sale offers rare advantages, as the whole was made to order without regard to expense, and cost upwards of $10,000.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL AND BEAVER STS. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEWIS S. THOMAS, ESQ., REFEREE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Pearl and Beaver sts.—The valuable four-story brick store on the west side of Pearl-st., running through to Beaver st., and known as Nos. 135 Pearl and 88 Beaver st. The sale will be absolute; the property is now rented for $2,250 per annum: $8,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THURSDAY, JAN. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., (if not previously sold by private contract,) the valuable property on the southwest corner of the Bowery and Prince-st., Nos. 230 and 230½ Bowery, and Nos. 4 and 6 Prince-st. The lot is about 28 feet in width and front on the Bowery, 46 feet in the rear, and about 102 in depth. There are about three buildings on the premises, which are let to good tenants. As this property must be sold to close an estate, it will afford an opportunity for safe investment, and capitalists are requested to examine the property before the sale. A large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, or of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 89 South-st., N. Y.

E. C. Halliday, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SUPREME COURT SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MURRAY HILL.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the valuable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 18 East 37th-st., south side, being the first house west of Madison-av. The lot is 23 feet 6 inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep. House 65 feet deep, with octagon rear, substantially built, and finished in the most approved style, with all the latest improvements. The premises can be examined any day prior to the sale, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, cards of admission being first obtained from the auctioneer.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 141 PRINCE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two story and attic high-stoop brick house, with under-cellar, and lot, known as No. 141 Prince-st., north side, between Wooster and Laurens sts. The house is in complete order 20 feet in width by 40 feet in depth. Lot 20 feet in width by 71 feet 3 inches in depth. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of desirable property to be made THIS DAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H MULLER.

House and lot No. 220 West 35th-st.
House and lot No. 128 Nassau-st.
Houses and lots Nos. 83 and 85 8th-av.
Houses and lots Nos. 673, 675, 677 and 679 6th av.
Houses and lots on 61st st., near 1st av.
Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's office, 35 Wall-st.

James Cole, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st.

Henry G. Evans, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—H. G. EVANS, will sell from the shelves, to suit city and country trade, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, a complete assortment, of white, granite and all kinds of common ware, glass tumblers, goblets, champagnes, wines, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve for cash. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of 50 valuable Lots near Central Park, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-street

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John S. Betts, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OLD BRANDY AND JAMAICA RUM.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, January 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 106 Wall-st., 175 cases very superior old Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy, and very old and very superior Jamaica Rum, in lots to suit purchasers.

Bartlett & Cowen, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA GLASS, AND Earthenware, by BARTLETT & COWEN, THIS DAY, Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A large catalogue sale of choice goods, in lots for City and country dealers. No postponement, and sale positive for cash.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG man to engage in an exceedingly profitable business. Any one can now purchase a very prosperous publication which has been established over eight years, and is now paying a net profit of over four times the entire cost of publication per annum, as will be shown. The present proprietor having been pecuniarily fortunate desires to retire from business, and will now dispose of his publication. Terms $4.000, cash or productive real estate. By proper attention this amount may be cleared in one year. With the present facilities any one of ordinary ability is capable of taking charge. Letters unaccompanied with real name will not be noticed. Address, stating time and place for an interview, S. D. H., Box No. 4,551 Post office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing from $10,000 to $20,000 may hear of an opportunity of embarking in a respectable and profitable wholesale business with a party who has an extensive acquaintance and is a first-class salesman of fifteen years experience in the jobbing trade in this City, by addressing T. A. H., Post-Office, New York. All communications strictly confidential, and the most unexceptionable references will be given and required.

FOR SALE—FARMERS' AND DROVERS' INN—One of the best taverns in the State of New-Jersey, on the Six-mile Run road, one mile from the City of New-Brunswick; buildings in good order; two large barns and several outbuildings. Also, 45 acres of highly cultivated land. This hotel has an excellent run of business, and the premises are every way desirable. For price, terms, &c., inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

AT THE SUGGESTION OF AN EMINENT lawyer, the advertiser is induced to advertise for an engagement with some lawyer of extensive practice who wishes the services of an experienced and thorough business man. In a short time the advertiser would be capable of attending altogether to the maneuvering or office business. A line addressed to CICERO, Box No. 212, *Times* Office, will be attended to.

$3.500 CASH WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF interest of a manufacturing business established five years, with actual property for every dollar asked, and with facilities to earn $1,000 per month. This will be clearly shown at an interview, for which address MECHANIC, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, stating time and place.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH $10,000 IN CASH and considerable business experience, is desirous of engaging as a partner in a regular business. Address, stating nature of business, D. C. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY OF ENTERING into a local business. Call at the Coal-yard, No. 322 Cherry-st. Stock of coal and fixtures for sale, and possession given immediately, as the owner is about going West.

FOR SALE—FLOUR BUSINESS, LOCATED ON the west side of the City, doing a good near-by trade. Address J. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
"X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,"
and
"GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,"
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain Geo. Wm. Jackson, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.

First-class cabin passage	$21
Deck passage	6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Foster, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26	To Jacksonville, Fla.	$21
To Atlanta, Ga	23	To Pilatka, Fla	23
To Augusta, Ga	20	To Columbia, S. C	20

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thomas Skinner, will leave on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. Crocker, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain Wm. Rollins, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:

8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8 15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburg, Port Jarvis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Fall Arrangements—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 8 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 12 M; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M.; and 3:15 and 5:38 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:42, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES S. FERRY Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank;) 5 Hempstead; 6:30 P. M. Jamaica.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions, resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. It treats on the diseases of both sexes, and their cure, by use of TRIESEMAR. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

At this season of the year, every one would feel a benefit from this purifying medicine. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite; its alterative tendency carries off the accumulation of morbid matter, and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virtue by which disease is fostered.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS; Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weaknesses, and female complaints, without mercury and at moderate charges. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY EDGELL SKINNER, Esq. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, John Powell, Esq. A new discovery, being a positive method of self-cure, affording instant and magical relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied to the external ear. When the vapor is passing out, it is held by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and instantly the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few nights' use in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and exorbitant fees. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. £5 5s. is the cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.

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HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how

LONG STANDING.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers, in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 263 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

WHY IS IT THAT PEOPLE WILL SUFFER from dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, want of appetite, loss of sleep, low spirits, headache, nervousness, female difficulties, heartburn, and most of the internal complaints, when it is well known that "Dr. HAM'S Aromatic Invigorating Spirit" will remove all such difficulties? Quart bottles, $1. For sale by all druggists and merchants throughout the City and country, and to be had wholesale at C. H. RING'S, No. 192 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row, New-York; McCLURE & CO., Albany; HAWLEY & CO., Troy; WEBB & WALKER, Utica; O. H. P. CHAMPLIN, Buffalo. Wholesale Dépôt, No. 48 Walker-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 910 Broadway, near 20th-st., New-York.

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HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

TO THE CLERGY OF NEW-YORK.—DR. REYNOLDSON, the European Mesmerist, No. 5 Bond-st., New-York, pledges himself to restore the voice in bronchial affections. Treated the Rev. Corry Chambers, Wilmington, Del., in paralysis, restoring nerves of sensation in hand and foot.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
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IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, pailasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels; Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkins's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition.

G. E. MENDUM,
Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 267 WEST THIRTY-THIRD-st., Jan. 20, 1859, Bank Account Book No. 63,767, marked Wm. Buchanan vs. Seaman's Savings Bank. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, at 31st-st. station, Hudson River Railroad.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Oration of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

In compliance with the request of the Burns Club of this City, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured last night in the Cooper Institute on the genius and character of him to whom is awarded the honor of being Scotland's poet *par excellence*, of whom WORDSWORTH wrote more than fifty years ago,

> "Through busiest street and loneliest glen
> Are felt the flashes of his pen,"

and in allusion to whom, CARLISLE said, at least thirty years since, "Strictly speaking, perhaps no British man has so deeply affected the thoughts and feelings of so many men as this solitary and altogether private individual, with means apparently the humblest."

The audience last night was excessive. The platform, the seats, the aisles were filled, and not a few who were too tardy in arrival were compelled to leave because of their inability to obtain positions within hearing of the orator.

Mr. BEECHER commenced by saying that he appeared, upon the invitation of the Burns' Club, to celebrate with one-half the civilized world, and with the whole world of letters, the birth of a farmer's boy, who became a plowman, a flax-dresser, an exciseman, a guager, and who was reputed also to have become a poet. [Laughter.] One hundred years ago AGNES BROWN BURNESS gave to the world her son, ROBERT BURNS. The father and the mother were Scotch; the son took Scotland on his way into the whole world. [Applause.] While we allowed Scotchmen a suitable national pride in their chief poet, we could not allow the world to be robbed of its right and interest in BURNS. And yet there never was born in that land, so fertile in men, a truer Scotchman; and it was the peculiar admiration and glory of the man that, in spite of obscurity, bred to all the local influences, Scotch in tone, in muscle and in culture, he rose higher than the special and national, and achieved his glory in those elements which unite mankind, and make all nations of one blood. [Applause.] The poet was, after all, the true ethnologist. The human heart was his harp, and he who knew how to touch that with skill belonged to no country, could be shut in by no language, nor sequestered by any age, but belonged to the world and race. BURNS' father was a man of stern, Calvanistic integrity; his mother, a woman who had that strong, deep nature which religion always gives, that faith in the invisible and in the infinite which rolls out the seas into a stormless ocean. She was a good housekeeper too, an excellent thing in woman, and requiring more mind and tact than that with which nations are governed—as nations are governed. [Applause.] With such a mother and with such a father, BURNS could not help himself. As a child we had little record of him. He was not precocious. His father and mother taught him morals and religion; an old servant, JEANNIE WILSON, took charge of his imagination and initiated him into all the mysteries of ghosts, brownies, fairies, witches and warlocks. But his imagination was never superstitious, notwithstanding such a beginning. It was eminently natural and transparent, so that these representations only stimulated but did not subdue it. Nature was also at work in his education, and contributed no little to it. Great pains were taken with him to give him such school learning as the times, the neighborhood, and his parents' scanty means could supply. At fourteen he was a loose, slovenly boy. He early learned to work, however, and at fifteen he was a head-workman on his father's farm; but he was not one of those who make poetry an excuse for shirking hard work. He worked assiduously and well. In his early career it was not to be denied that he had violated his own moral sense. His own solemn and bitter words showed that he was his own Rhadamanthus. He carried conviviality to excess, violated his own principles of virtue, and engrafted license upon love. These were facts which we must recognize, but although immoralities were never to be excused by any plea of what a man is, yet what a man is would determine the severity of our condemnation. BURNS was wiser as a thinker than as an actor. It had been the fashion to speak of BURNS as a man of light fancy, but nothing could be more untrue. His heart was ever deeper, truer, more enduring in its affection. He never loved to cast off that he might love again, but each love was another link (not always golden) to that golden chain of which his heart was the staple. His loving nature was wonderful. No man could form any estimate either of the good or bad that was in him who did not study BURNS' heart, whose tides were deep as oceans, and sometimes as tempestuous. He had a hereditary taint of melancholy, and his temperament had a dark and despondent tone, which contrasted wonderfully with the other traits of his character. According to the later physiologists there was in the human system a portion of the general mass whose function it was to produce general sensibility, without regard to the special affections of the mind. BURNS was eminently a man that had this excessive sensibility. His one nature carried enough for twenty common men of mere force of feeling. He never trickled, drop by drop, prudentially; he gushed. He never ran a slender thread of silver water; he came down booming and bursting like one of his own streams which, when a shower has fallen, rushes down the mountain. All parts of his nature were subject to this same sudden overflow. He thought as dragoons charge; he felt love as prairies feel autumnal fires,—wild and broad-breasted flames turning the fleetest deer, and leaving nothing but an ashy waste behind them.

Now the problem was how should this over-sensitive creature, proud, loving, ambitious yearning, with a head better for thought than for things with a heart which everybody could appreciate but which nobody could put out. How was he to make his way up into life? It was not how a well-compounded machine diligently fired up and admirably conducted could get along, but how an engine that could make more steam than it could ever carry off, hissing and bursting at every rivet was to get along.

The lecturer proceeded to relate the leading incidents in BURNS' early life from the time when at nineteen years of age he learned to read man at Kirksdale, and a yet more dangerous literature he learned to read woman, for then he fell in love, until when 26 years of age he ventured to write himself ROBERT BURNS, poet. On the first of August, 1776, BURNS published the first volume of his poems, by which he realized $100. One hundred dollars! Many an enterprizing publisher would now be glad to give him a thousand—for that matter, ten thousand—for one of them. At this time BURNS had got into great trouble. The mother of his babes was not his wife; persecution hung over him; his farming labors were disastrous, and he determined, as the last resort of a broken-down and discouraged man, to go to Jamaica as overseer of a plantation. I think I see ROBERT BURNS on a plantation with his whip under his arm; I think I see ROBERT BURNS following a gang of slaves and chanting "A man's a man for a' that." [Renewed applause.] Poor ROBERT BURNS was in a very bad way, but he was not so bad as that yet. A new era had dawned. He was, by the fame of his published poems, summoned to Edinburgh. For nearly a year he was courted and *fêted* in the splendid Metropolis of the North by men who were eminent then, and are yet eminent, and the more eminent for being the friends of BURNS. There his brany, his modesty, his wonderful self-possession, his brilliant powers and overflowing humor, his wonderful insight into human life, his passionate earnestness and the sweep of his passionate eloquence, showed that if BURNS' right nature had been cultivated legitimately, there would have been fewer shadows on his fair fame. Had he found as many friends to establish him in life, as he found afterwards to build his monument, the world would have had a less melancholy story to tell. But so it was; this world was made for men who needed no helping. BURNS, with the profits of his book, now took the farm of Ellisland; now married JENNIE ARMSTRONG, and turned from the dissipation of Edinburgh to become in earnest now a farmer. The illusion was not out yet. A man must have two natures to be a poet and a prosperous business man. They seldom are united, yet, as it was, BURNS most solemnly vowed that he would forego poetry and embrace agriculture in all its most drudging particulars. Thus this great soul, with the whole fitness of his life before him, durst not embrace it, and with the whole unfitness of his nature, he made a covenant for his business life. It turned out as one might imagine. Poesy, he afterwards said, I am determined to prosecute with all my vigor. This led him to accept a position, much against his tastes, of £50 a year. First poet of Scotland driven to a most detested, and, to him, a most dangerous occupation, for fifty pounds a year, that his family might not suffer for want of bread! His stay at Ellisland was short; he removed to Dumfries in 1791, for the purpose of attending solely to his excise duties. Here he did much both of good and bad suffering at one time the most profound horrors of melancholy, and wildly bounding into practices at which his whole moral nature recounded with indignation. The last five years of his life were wonderfully fruitful of exquisite poetry. On the 21st of July, 1796, ROBERT BURNS was permitted to depart from that mortal tenement, and to give to the dust that earthy soil which, for 37 years, bore one of the most brilliant spirits by whom this earth has been visited. No man could write anything upon his weaknesses and his sins which would not seem tame by the side of his own recorded opinions. Neither moralist nor judge could even add anything to the effectiveness of BURNS' condemnation of those errors that clouded his life, darkened his joy, and at last ended his career. For his (the lecturer's) own part, he had vibrated continually between smiles and tears, between admiration and sorrow, between wonder and pity, between reverence and condemnation, but amidst all these opposing and conflicting opinions, steadily from the beginning, BURNS had grown upon his heard, and he had felt at every step more and more seriously the sorrow of one that loves, and when he laid him in the grave it was with the grief of one who buried a brother or a son. No man could keep company even with the shadow of this wonderful creature and not feel his power; this vitality was beyond all example. Every letter, every sentence showed that he was a master even in our very criticism. There was more put into the making of BURNS than any man of his age. That which he had given to himself by no means expressed the whole of what he was; a great deal of his nature lay like undug gold—like unpolished gold. His litters were as wonderful as his poems, and his conversation was regarded as richer than either. While a half idiot was picking up every stray acorn that fell from that rough, rugged oak, old JOHNSON, how much better would it have been if some Ariel had hung upon the lips of BURNS and recorded the flowers of his inspired eloquence. Now that he has gone his spirit walks crowned with praise and wreathed with living sympathies all over the habitable globe. He is the inseparable companion of the Scot wherever he goes, and where is there an island of the earth where the Scotchman does not go to make much and make it easy? [Laughter.] BURNS showed that it was not books that taught us to wrestle with human life, but a heart[illegible]. The worst things of BURNS were all written early[illegible] he lived to struggle with the stream of life[illegible] of poetry ran clearer; but it [illegible] the ulterior purpose of a life [illegible] men's lives [illegible] years before the [illegible] day of his birth. BURNS had left to the world a treasure which ranked among the most precious, but it was not difficult to perceive that if his life had reached as far as his father's or his mother's, we would now be speaking only of its first fruits. To him it was given to lift up the low. No finer genius had ever delineated the external forms of nature; no poet had ever better sung the humors of his fellow man. The life and the power of his works was in that deep moral element which pervaded his nature. His passions seemed to expand their force downwards. No man was a more faithful apostle of liberty than BURNS. This did not develop itself in philosophical themes or practices but it went to the root of all things. The inherent worth of man is a child of God. He had no enmity to kings but bore witness with all fidelity to the doctrine that nothing can exalt a man but himself and that nothing can degrade him but himself. No man was ever more true to his kind, rejoicing with those who rejoice and weeping with those who weep, and the nation which read BURNS in the nursery could never have tyrants in the Parliament House. The man who drank at BURNS' spring would be to study for oppression. He was universal in his sympathies. He loved theorny shoe-latches of the poor Scotch peasant; he loved the very daisy that his shoe stood upon. It was love, both personal and general, that marked the poems of BURNS, that gave them their wonderful vitality, and which would never let them die so long as a soul yearned or a heart longed to be tenderly cheered.

Finally they were to-night to give to BURNS something of that tribute of love and praise which his own soul hungered for his life long. As for his faults, let them be forgotten. If every man that within these twenty-four hours, the world around, should speak the name of BURNS with fond admiration were ranked as his subject, no King on earth would have such a realm; and if such an one could change a feeling into a flower, and cast it down to his memory, a mountain would rise, and he should sit upon a throne of blossoms now at length without a thorn. [Loud applause.]

On motion a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded the lecturer, and the meeting adjourned.

Lecture by David Paul Brown, Esq.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Last evening it was announced that DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., would lecture before the Historical Society. Some three or four hundred persons were in the hall at 7½ o'clock. After waiting for half an hour or more the announcement was made that Mr. BROWN had not as yet arrived. The audience were requested to be patient, however, as there was no telling what a few moments would bring forth. Ten or fifteen minutes more were spent as before, and then the audience were finally dismissed, with abundant apologies. They had barely reached the door when Mr. BROWN appeared. Of course the tide immediately turned. Soon the seats were again filled, and the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH introduced the lecturer, who proceeded to say that it often happens that lecturers arrange their subjects more with a view to their own improvement than that of their audience; then while the former enjoy a feast the latter suffers a famine. Mr. B. said his purpose would be while presenting a few buds gathered from the banks of the Avon, to amuse rather than to instruct those whom he addressed. Fanciful history may be compared to a fascinating female, beautiful in feature, but devoid of that intellectuality which gives the true charm to womanhood. History is necessarily supplied by tradition, and though by new combinations we may throw around it new charms, we may thus deprive it of truth. All that the lecturer proposed to do was rather to refresh the memory of his auditors than to add anything to their previous knowledge.

Descriptions of places amount to nothing, unless men have given them notoriety. There are a thousand localities, for instance, more beautiful than Stratford, but because this one of all was the birthplace of SHAKESPEARE, it has more interest than any of the others. Let an Englishman travel—he may see and tell of Herculaneum and Pompeii, but he is positively ashamed to acknowledge that he has overlooked a little hovel, twelve feet square, in one of the midland counties in England. One man, and only one, has imparted to his birthplace an interest which does not attach to any place on the inhabitable globe. Every shrub and flower on the banks of the Avon speak of SHAKESPEARE now as he once spoke of them. There is now a hotel there called the Falcon, which has its rooms named each one after some play of the noble old bard, and it is not unusual for "mine host" to be heard crying out: "A bottle of Falkirk for Macbeth," or "Some sack for Othello." [Laughter.] Mr. BROWN introduced some incidents displaying, as he thought, a wantonness of ignorance. When he stopped at the hotel in Stratford his first inquiry of a well-dressed gentleman whom he met, was for the house where ANNE HATHAWAY lived. To my surprise, said Mr. B., he replied he never heard of such a person. I then asked him where SHAKESPEARE's birthplace was. He answered, "I do not know, for I have never seen it." Of course I was astonished, and apologized, saying that I supposed he was acquainted with Stratford. "So I am," said he, "I have visited here for years for a London house twice or thrice a year, staying three weeks at a time." I told him that I was surprised that a gentleman of his apparent intelligence should display such ignorance of the birthplace of a poet who had done so much to honor his native tongue, and that a locality which hundreds came thousands of miles to see should possess so little interest to one of SHAKESPEARE's countrymen. There, said Mr. B., our conversation ceased, but a few hours after he came into the hotel bringing with him engravings of the places of interest in the neighborhood. It is perfectly astonishing to hear some men pretending to literary eminence quote SHAKESPEARE incorrectly. They show too plainly that they have never drunk from the pure fountain source. POPE has been the great favorite in England, but the preference has done no harm to SHAKESPEARE; why there is more poetry in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" than in all BYRON and POPE put together, and that stands in the same relation to SHAKESPEARE as "Comus" does to MILTON. The history of Stratford was then hastily sketched, and its present appearance described. It has twelve principal streets, well paved and well lighted. Though SHAKESPEARE spent much of his time in the city, we can think of him only as in the country. The whole spirit of his plays seems to contradict the idea of his being far away from the woods and streams. He was born at Stratford on the 23d of April, 1564, and died on the anniversary of his birth in 1616. There has been much labor spent in tracing back his paternal ancestry, and it has been asserted that he was descended from WILLIAM the Conqueror, but much better might the extent of his education have been inquired into and the character of her mother delineated, for to her he undoubtedly owed much of his greatness. Her jewel was more precious than that of CORNELIA. Great men often produce worthless sons, but great women never do, and SHAKESPEARE's delicate delineations of motherly love prove that he must have been familiar with its influence. [Applause.] There is nothing in his birthplace that does not speak of him. The guild—the Church—but above all the character of the people—their quick step and bold look, their freedom from overweening pretension, all show, that the great bard, though unseen, rules here as absolutely as the Queen in her palace. My first visit, said Mr. B., was to the birth-place of "Sweet ANNE," and I determined to seek it out myself without guide. I forgot that I was to look for a house three hundred years old, and going to a cottage embowered in eglantine I knocked. A girl with a full-mooned face came to the door. Of course I did not ask her if ANNE HATHAWAY was born there, nor if that was Mrs. SHAKESPEARE's birth-place, but I did ask her if she could point me to the spot where SHAKESPEARE's wife was born. To my surprise, she said she never heard of such a person. My voice was raised a little, perhaps, when I answered her, and a woman with a little less flesh and somewhat more knowledge came down stairs. The latter pointed out the place I was seeking. Mr. BROWN then proceeded to give an exquisite description of the place, and said that one could imagine his sketching his scenes—the Father of Hamlet, for instance, lying asleep in the orchard—from nature. By way of illustrating the idea which SHAKESPEARE's immediate successor had of him. Citation were given from some of the criticism which were made a half century after his death. These were contrasted with the criticisms of SCHILLER and others, to show the change which had taken place. Then Mr. B. sketched the room where kings, potentates and emperors had inscribed their names and read a few lines which he himself wrote in the visitor's book. These, he thought, he never would have attempted had he not seen the name of LUCIEN BONAPARTE on the preceding page, and when a prince had tried it could be no disgrace for a republican to fail. A few years ago all England was in a panic for fear some speculative Yankee might buy up the place and take it to America. So he might have done. It would have been possible for him to have carried it away on his back, and he could not have failed to realize from the instrument a fortune, compared with which the mellifluous notes coined by all the great singers from the days of St. Cecilia to the present time would not be worth mentioning. Where slept BARNUM then? [Great laughter.] The memorial house was then described. Here was a picture of David and Goliah, said to have been painted by SHAKESPEARE in his youth. Judging from this specimen he could not lay claim to immortality on the ground of his skill as an artist, nor, as to that matter, on account of his skill as a poet, if the verse inscribed in one corner of the picture was really written by him, as it is asserted it was. The following are the lines in question:

> Goliah comes with sword and spear,
> And David with a sling—
> But though Goliah rant and swear,
> Down David doth him bring.

Mr. BROWN referred touchingly and eloquently to SHAKESPEARE's grave, and concluded amid hearty applause.

Increase of African Commerce.

The subjoined table is designed to demonstrate the capacities of Africa for an extraordinary development of its commercial resources:

Palm Oil Exported from the Colony of Sierra Leone during the years

1850	285,032	1854	304,406
1851	212,577	1855	364,414
1852	307,988	1856	463,130
1853	181,438	Total	2,118,985

Gallons, equal to 6,835 tons.

Palm Nut K-rnels Exported from the same Colony in the years

1850	4,096	1854	25,399½
1851	2,925	1855	65,388
1852	46,727	1856	90,282
1853	29,699	Total	264,516½

Bushels, equal to 6,612 tons.

Alleged Murder in Poughkeepsie.

A MAN CUTS HIS MISTRESS IN THE STOMACH WITH AN AXE.

A most brutal and cowardly act was committed on Friday night last in Union-street, Poughkeepsie, about 11½ o'clock.

LEWIS GOULD and ELIZA LAWRENCE have been living together for several years as man and wife, and have one child, a girl about 12 years of age, very intelligent. This girl was in the room when the act was committed which resulted in the death of her mother; and, yesterday morning, she appeared as a witness against her father.

About 11 o'clock on Friday night, GOULD entered the room, in which he, ELIZA LAWRENCE and their daughter, MARY RACHEL LAWRENCE, lived, (the house being occupied by several families,) and after a few words had passed between him and his wife, in which he threatened to kill her, GOULD seized an axe and struck her a blow upon the stomach, inflicting a terrible gash, from which the entrails protruded. She lingered until Saturday night, when she expired in great agony. A *post-mortem* examination was held upon the body by Dr. J. R. COOPER, assisted by Dr. JOHN COOPER, Jr.

An inquest was commenced on Saturday night by Coroner HAIGHT, and continued yesterday. The result of the *post-mortem* examination and the inquest have not yet transpired, but from the evidence already given there is na doubt but that the woman was murdered. We give the testimony of two witnesses:

ALBERT PHILLIPS' TESTIMONY.

I live in the same house with Lewis Gould and Eliza Lawrence, and in the next room to them; I was in my room on Friday night, and heard Gould and Eliza in dispute; did not hear everything that was said; in a short time heard a scream, when Eliza came into my room, followed by Gould; Eliza was in a stooping posture, and said that Gould had killed her; Gould then said, "God d—n you, come out here—if you speak or breathe again, I'll kill you—I mean to do it, and I want everybody to know it;" he then took hold of her, and forced her into his room; this occurred between 10 and 12 o'clock on Friday night; he was not in liquor at the time, that I could see.

TESTIMONY OF MARY RACHEL LAWRENCE.

Before being sworn she was asked a few questions, and answered them promptly, but was unable to state how old she was. A woman who came with her stated that she was 11 years and 9 months old. After being sworn she gave the following testimony:

I am the daughter of Eliza Lawrence, and Lewis Gould; Albert Phillips lives in the next room; a man named James Johnson, from Fishkill, was in our room, as well as Oliver Gould; I was in bed on the floor; father came in about 12 o'clock, and asked mother to cook a piece of meat; she said she could not; he then said that she would cook it for Jim Cummings, and at the same time struck her with his flat hand on the side of the head; she was standing in front of the bed at the time, and fell upon it; he then cut a piece of meat and put it on the stove, when mother said that it would burn; he answered that he would give her it before morning; father then took the meat out of the stove, when mother said, "Will you give me a piece of it?" he said, "Yes, I'll give you a piece," and seized the axe and struck her in the stomach; mother then said, "Oh, you'll kill me," when father said, "I don't care;" she then said that she would do anything for him if he would not kill her; I was crying when I saw him hit mother, when he said, "If I did not stop he would knock me in the head with the axe;" father then sent me to Dalton's for some liquor; on Saturday morning mother sent me for three cents' worth of laudanum, and asked father to give her a table spoonful of it; he gave her half a spoonful, when she asked for more, but father said he would not give her any.

Other witnesses were called who gave corroborative testimony.

The murdered woman was about 35 years of age. GOULD is perhaps a year or two older.

It was reported on Sunday that GOULD had escaped, but this was incorrect. He is now in the Poughkeepsie Jail.

An ancient couple, Bakeman by name, reside in the town of Freedom, Cattaraugus County, in this State. The man, Daniel Frederick Bakeman is 100 years old, and his wife is 101 years old. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He is quick and spry, can walk two or three miles, chop wood, &c. She can see to thread her needle and sew as well as any one, and can walk off half a mile visiting and back. She has good health. They were formerly from the Mohawk country, and were married when quite young.

[Advertisement.]

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—GAYETTY's Medicated Paper for the Water Closet is already a necessity wherever Piles is known or feared, and wherever cleanliness and comfort are regarded as being of any value. It is a pure Manila hemp paper, elaborately medicated in the pulp—velvety, but strong—and positive to prove all that the proprietors claim it to be. They ask but a fair test of its merits. All families, rich and poor, will find it useful economy to use this paper regularly. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents. Each package is in a neat pasteboard box. Call and see, at the dépôt, No. 41 Ann-street, New-York. J. C. GAYETTY is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each label.—*Baltimore Sun.*

J. C. GAYETTY respectfully requests the reader to avoid purchasing wicked imitations until they call upon him. His paper was invented in 1852, and emanates neither from a gin-shop nor an iron safe factory.

[Advertisement.]

WE CANNOT BE SICK.

We can have no pain,
But when some natural outlet of the blood's impurities is closed or inactive.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Open these or make them active, thus restoring health.
Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Habitual constipation, the parent of apoplexy, general debility, and premature decay, is permanently cured by a course of the Pills, and no external disease can long resist the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 24.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103¾	50	Hud. R. R. R. ... s60	33¾
23,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	20	do ... s45	33¾
500	Virginia 6s	97	50	Harlem Railroad	13⅜
25,000	Mo. St. 6s ... s30	86¾	100	do ... s30	13¼
28,000	do	86½	900	Reading Railroad	49
1,000	Erie R.Con.B.'71	44	100	do ... s60	48⅞
1,000	Ill.Cen.R.R.Bds.	89¼	800	do	48⅞
1,000	do	89	100	do ... b60	49
15,000	L.C.&M.L.G.Bds	21¼	10	Chi., Bur.&Q.R.R.	50¾
4,000	M.S.1st M. Bds.	87	405	Mich.So.&N.Ind.R.	20
15	Bank of New-York	106¾	100	do ... s60	20
12	do	106½	50	do ... s30	20
101	Am. Ex. Bank	106¾	50	do ... b15	20
35	Continental Bank	100¾	50	do ... s30	20
25	Atlantic Bank	83	50	M.S.& N.Ia.G.S. s30	46½
10	Bank of America	110	50	do	46¼
100	D.&H Canal Co. b60	100	50	do	46⅜
100	do ... s60	99¾	100	Panama R. R. ... at60	116
218	do	100	100	do ... s30	115¾
60	Tenn. Coal Co	85½	100	Ill. Cen. R. R. ... s30	67¾
580	Pacific M. St. Co	88	250	do ... s30	68¾
50	do ... b10	88	75	do	68½
50	do ... s30	87¾	550	Gal. & Chi. R	71
70	do ... s3	87¾	150	do	71⅜
367	do ... s3	88	50	do ... b30	71½
100	do ... s30	87¾	200	do ... b60	71¾
100	Bruns. C. Land Co.	4	200	do ... c	71¼
3100	N. Y. C. R. R. s30	84¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31⅜
200	do ... c	84¾	300	Chi. & R. Is. R. ... t60	60⅛
400	do ... s3	84¾	100	do	60⅛
5	do	85	100	do ... b30	60⅛
285	Erie Railroad	14⅜	50	do ... c	60¼
100	do ... b30	14½	50	Mil. & Mi.s R.	12¼
200	do ... b30	14¾	25	LaC. & Mil. R.	1¼
50	do ... b60	14⅝	20	do	1⅛
100	do	14⅜			
50	Har. R. R. Pref	40¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103¾	1250	Reading R. R. s10	48¾
4,000	Mo. State 6s	86½	200	do ... s60	48¾
1,000	Erie R.R.2 m.Bs.	87	1500	do ... s30	48¾
10	Ocean Bank	99	200	do	48⅞
40	Pacific M. S. Co.	89	50	do	48¾
100	do ... s60	88½	200	Harlem R.R. Pref.	40¼
50	do	89	300	do ... b30	40½
100	do ... b60	89½	5	M.S.&N.I.G'd.St'k.	40½
5	Erie Railroad	14¾	50	do ... s30	46½
45	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¾	50	do	46⅜
50	do ... b30	84½	100	Gal.&C.R b30 ex div	69¼
100	do	84½	100	Cleve & Tol. R.R.	31⅜
500	do ... s60	84	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b60	60¼
500	do ... s3	84¾	100	do ... s30	60
200	Harlem R.R.	13¼	100	do	60⅛
10	Panama Railroad	116¼			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$4,000	Mar. & Cin.RR.7s	[illegible]	50	Merchants' Ex. B'k	100¾
8,000	Sec'd-av. R.1st m.	[illegible]	20	do	100½
4,000	T. of F. M., Io.. 8s	50	20	North River Bk	95
1,000	L.E & W. 2d m.7s	51	50	do	94½
3,000	F. & W.I. 8 ℘c bs.	55	15	C. Ex. F. Ins. Co	100
[illegible]	M. Ins. S. of '[illegible]	74	11	Excelsior F.Ins.Co.	103½
5 shares	M. Ins. Co.	138½	20	do	103½
100	F. Fire Ins. Co.	152½	10	Washington F.I.Co.	15[illegible]
20	Am. Fire Ins. Co.	115	10	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	161
10	Clinton F. Ins. Co.	113½	5	Atlantic Bk	84½
10	Gallatin F. Ins. Co.	92¼	10	Bk. of the Com'wh.	99⅜
10	do	92	6	Bank of N. York	107
10	do	92¼	10	Bk. of Commerce	101½
10	U. S. Ex. Co	96¾	20	M. F. Ins. Co	[illegible]
5	do	95	50	Grocers' F. Ins. Co.	117½
300	Am. Coal Co	56¾	50	Wall-st. F. Ins. Co.	40
10	Am. Express Co	97⅞	50	N.P.C.of J.C. ℘ sh.	12
150	K. Gas Light Co.	84	100	U. S. Guano Co	$505
15	Sixth-av. R. R.	[illegible]	100	LaC.& M. R.R.Co.	1⅛
10	St. Nicholas Bank	100	12	Market Bk	106¼
50	Irving Bk	100¾	10	do	106⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 15:

Increase in Loans	$190,805
Increase in Specie	91,344
Decrease in Circulation	128,948
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	389,923

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 23, 1858.	Jan. 22, 1859.	Jan. 15, 1859.
Capital	$65,300,000	$68,019,585	$67,734,755
Loans	101,172,642	129,540,050	129,349,245
Specie	30,829,151	29,472,056	29,380,712
Circulation	6,336,042	7,457,245	7,586,163
Gross Deposits	82,598,598	115,816,828	116,053,992
Exchanged	13,074,762	20,750,428	20,597,669
Undrawn	69,523,836	95,066,400	95,456,323
In Sub-Treasury	3,073,740	4,851,665	4,312,987

The Bank Averages run much the same as last week. The aggregate movement is very steady. The fluctuations in some of the large Banks is a little more marked. There is an apparent pause in both the Loan and Deposit lines. The Specie average is maintained, notwithstanding the outgo of $1,100,000 to Europe, and the Sub-Treasury, by the income from the neighboring cities—Boston being the heaviest debtor to New-York at present. The statement upon the whole will afford satisfaction. The market for Money this week opens quietly, and little or no disturbance is looked for from the award of the New Loan. There will probably be less haste to transfer the Specie to the Sub-Treasury than if the combination bid of the two or three leading Banks and some of the private Banking Houses had proved successful. It is believed that the Secretary will be ready to extend the call for a good part of the Money on the payment of the whole of the premium on or before the 15th of March. A similar privilege was but partially availed of last Summer, the leading takers having anticipated the original date of payment by 15 or 20 days. The Sub-Treasury received $143,000 for Customs to-day. The balance now stands $4,929,728. We hear of sales of 60-days acceptances to-day, at 4@4½ ℘ cent., and longer date first-class bills from 5 to 6 ℘ cent. Demand loans 3½@4 ℘ cent. Exchange for the Boston steamer is somewhat unsettled. The rates on London at one time in the forenoon promised firmness, 109½@109⅝, but some transient sales were made at a fraction under 109½, and the quotation at the close ranged 109⅜@109⅝. Francs 5.17½@5.15.

The telegraph from Washington will probably give in another part of this paper the particulars of the awards of the New Loan at Washington. The principal bid for the New-York Banks and heavy Bankers through RIGGS of Washington, is understood to have been cut out altogether, being below the minimum award. Another Washington house, SWEENEY, RITTENHOUSE & Co. are reported as successful for $3,000,000 at 102.89. Some few awards were above this figure. The remainder down to 102.10. Some of the Trust and Saving's bids were below the minimum. The average is believed to be about 102.60. Among the successful awards will be found the names of several of the Wall-street Stock and Exchange firms.

The main interest at the Stock Exchange to-day was centred upon New-York Central and Reading. The time business in both was large at the Board, and about 2,000 shares of Central were done for cash on the Street at 84⅞ ℘ cent., the seller having previously taken a large line at 84½, 30 days. After these transactions, which relieved the deliveries of the forenoon, the *Bear* account opened at the Second Board at 84, seller 60 days, and then the cash stock went to 84⅝@84¾, closing 84⅝ bid. In Reading the same account took the market in the forenoon at 48¼@48, seller's option, and cash sales were made at 49@48⅞, and finally 48¾, and then at the Second Board some large orders to buy came from Philadelphia, and the stock went to 49 cash, 48½ seller's option, closing 49 bid, seller ten days. The two Western Stocks—Galena and Rock Island—were both steady. Michigan Southern was ½ ℘ cent. weaker. Pacific Mail recovered to 89⅜@89½ ℘ cent., firm. Harlem Preferred went up another ½ ℘ cent. Panama firm, 116¼ ℘ cent., and Delaware and Hudson par. Illinois Central opened 67⅞, seller 60 days, and went to 69 cash, closing 68½@⅞ ℘ cent. The Railway Bonds were firm, and but few parcels offered. State Stocks steady. Erie Bonds and Shares also held steady. After the printed list in the afternoon the general market closed firm.

The private commercial letters by the *Europa* express no serious apprehension of war in Italy. In London the feeling is that England will not embroil herself in the quarrel as between France and Austria. A distinguished Paris authority (financial) intimates that the speculators in the Funds have exaggerated the alarm, and no war is really looked for. The London correspondent of the *Commercial* (Mr. SAMPSON, of *The Times*) writes:

> "Bad as affairs seem, however, a strong opinion may be expressed that there is no immediate danger of actual war. The possibility of the words of the Emperor NAPOLEON being accepted in Lombardy in their true sense, as an invitation to insurrection, constitutes the chief ground of anxiety. In other respects there are several reasons for supposing that the hour for general hostilities in Europe has not yet arrived. Russia wants a loan of about $40,000,000 from London, and will insist upon the French Emperor, who would not move but in concert with her, keeping quiet till she has got it. Sardinia, likewise, would like a little preliminary cash, and, moreover, French troops always prefer a Summer to a Winter promenade."

The agencies in this City of the Liverpool and London Fire Insurance, and of the Royal Insurance Companies, are advised by the *Europa*, we understand, that their Valparaiso losses, which were exaggerated to over $500,000 each, turn out less than one-half the reported sums.

The following is a statement of the Earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of December, 1858, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Years.	Earnings
1858	$506,406
1857	646,192
Decrease in December, 1858	$139,786

Condition of the Rock Island Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As one of the stockholders of the Rock Island Road, it gives me pleasure to say to the stockholders generally, that at last our Road has emerged from its long night of depression and discouragement, and is on its feet once more and fully able to stand alone.

The affairs of the Company, after an unexampled depression and loss of income, are now placed in a position of great strength, and perfect freedom from all liabilities and entanglements, and at last, after waiting patiently nearly two years, we can now look forward with confidence to an early and permanent resumption of dividends, and at such rates as, ere many months, to carry our shares up to the old points, when they were so eagerly sought for investment by moneyed men.

To those who have not watched the affairs of our Road closely, and who have been too credulous in listening to the statements and misstatements of the "Bears" of Wall street and its vicinity, the following figures, derived from the best authority, may surprise as well as console them, and may induce them to believe their stock to be as sound and cheap a security as they can put their money into at present prices.

Great efforts are being made in Wall-street to impress us with the belief that our stock is not worth what it sells for! The following figures will show how small a basis the "Bears" have for their daily denunciations:

Present balance in Bank, after paying January interest	$150,000
Estimated earnings—	
January, (first week indicates even more)	$60,000
February	55,000
March	75,000
April	80,000
Total	$270,000
Less 60 per cent. expenses	162,000—108,000
Amount of cash on hand not yet forwarded to New-York, but used in the West for freight advances	125,000
Amount of $101,000, their own stock on hand, on which not one dollar has been borrowed, and now worth, at market price	60,600
Total	[illegible]
Deduct Bureau Valley interest in Feb [illegible]	62,500
Balance	$381,100
Deduct dividend 4 per cent. May 1	224,000
Leaving surplus of	$157,100

and the road in excellent condition, and with large supplies of wood and all necessary materials. The estimates for next four months are made light, that there may be no disappointment in the result; the probability is, the earnings will exceed the estimates, especially in March and April, for then the road will begin to feel the benefit from one hundred and seven miles of road in Iowa, which goes through the best part of the State, and from which we shall get an immense business in corn, &c., the corn crops in that section being abundant and good, and rarely moved till Spring.

A feature of great importance to our road is soon to be realized in the speedy construction of the Illinois River Road. This Road runs from the City of Peoria to Jacksonville, seventy-five miles, through one of the richest and most populous portions of the State; the Road is about ready for the iron; the iron, chairs, &c., are purchased and paid for, and will be shipped as soon as navigation opens, and the iron then laid as rapidly as possible. The Rock Island Road has recently completed most advantageous running arrangements with this road, by which our Road has entire control, for twenty years, of all the business of the new Road, without investing a dollar or incurring a single pecuniary obligation; when fully completed, the Illinois Railroad cannot fail to swell the Rock Island earnings three or four hundred thousand dollars per year. This, added to our large earnings in years of prosperity, is an item not to be overlooked in estimating the value of our shares.

There is still another feature of great encouragement to us stockholders, and that is in the excitement in regard to the Pike's Peak Gold Mines. By recent advices from highly intelligent and responsible sources in the West, I learn that great excitement already exists there on this subject, and that preparations are making for an immense emigration to the New El Dorado as soon as Spring opens.

The Rock Island Road lies in the direct line of travel to Pike's Peak, and by it and the Iowa Roads the "placers" can be reached in twelve to fourteen days from Chicago. Well-informed and entirely disinterested parties concur in saying that our Road will get the great bulk of this travel.

In conclusion I have only to say, that if, with all these encouraging points to look forward to, and the probability of a cash dividend of three or four per cent. in the Spring, and a large surplus, our stock is not sound and safe to buy and keep at these low prices, then I am not able to find anything sound on the stock list. STOCKHOLDER.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Road.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my communication for your paper of the 17th inst., the copyist having made an error, you will oblige me by inserting this correction.

In that article it was stated that SELAH CHAMBERLAIN's *judgment*, &c., was $785,587.

The original manuscript was SELAH CHAMBERLAIN's *claim*, not judgment. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's claim against the Company is made up as follows:

Judgment obtained on or about Oct. 1, 1857 (subsequent to the execution of the Land Grant Mortgage)	$629,089
Allowed by the Company, Sept. 26, 1857, for damages, &c., *liquidated sum*	200,000
Total	$829,089
Paid Mr. CHAMBERLAIN by former Board of Directors on the above	100,000
Amount of his claim therefore, Oct. 1, 1857, was	$729,089
Unpaid interest on the same, Oct. 1, 1858, at 12 per cent., the earnings of the road during the first year not being sufficient to pay the whole amount of $87,490	56,498
Total amount of his claim Oct. 1, 1858	$785,587

N. P. S[illegible]TON.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.	SPECIE. Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.
Bk. of New-York	4,342,300	4,345,831	977,962	1,150,996
Manhattan Co	5,185,356	4,075,461	683,780	833,371
Merchants' Bank	6,376,535	6,235,313	2,084,693	2,017,324
Mechanics' Bank	4,302,842	4,418,007	999,463	863,557
Union Bank	3,200,355	3,019,184	802,775	709,661
Bk. of America	6,279,704	6,480,437	2,339,741	2,096,624
Phenix Bank	3,214,273	3,334,833	745,211	568,473
City Bank	2,207,994	1,143,405	436,760	499,050
Tradesmen's Bank	1,249,635	1,211,914	209,811	199,949
Fulton Bank	1,925,293	1,868,554	306,365	391,010
Chemical Bank	1,798,582	1,720,729	997,684	1,120,062
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,169,856	1,113,443	257,831	302,595
National Bank	2,293,428	2,264,103	345,199	351,110
Butch.& Drov. Bk	1,539,154	1,554,649	265,358	257,768
Mech. & Trad. Bk	800,998	790,810	165,884	167,148
Greenwich Bank	653,864	663,658	130,409	152,208
Leather Man. Bk	2,275,476	2,281,987	346,190	346,535
Seventh Ward Bk	1,300,837	1,304,280	244,827	187,061
Bk. St. New-York	3,783,123	4,142,842	1,288,448	1,004,337
Am. Exchange Bk	8,219,218	8,123,446	2,224,359	2,341,963
Bk. of Commerce	12,376,197	12,358,371	2,559,903	2,379,592
Broadway Bank	2,515,244	2,484,108	55,190	500,905
Ocean Bank	1,867,785	1,839,883	374,774	313,484
Mercantile Bank	2,810,786	2,769,362	549,798	594,217
Pacific Bank	1,137,457	1,116,328	198,021	237,588
Bk. of Republic	4,638,790	4,758,993	1,322,059	1,729,356
Chatham Bank	586,786	563,951	87,113	110,780
People's Bank	665,260	668,831	159,953	107,964
Bk.of N. America	1,634,909	1,598,681	486,826	448,151
Hanover Bank	1,359,772	1,353,691	314,925	247,835
Irving Bank	838,668	867,091	255,484	205,984
Metropolitan Bank	7,109,127	7,988,739	1,188,022	1,204,433
Citizens' Bank	712,278	697,573	177,920	174,845
Nassau Bank	1,693,958	1,711,117	202,098	182,285
Market Bank	1,757,438	1,758,926	277,249	271,002
St. Nicholas Bank	1,255,546	1,231,932	218,291	229,211
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,854,962	4,172,263	1,418,606	1,235,207
Corn Exch. Bank	1,629,583	1,581,265	275,099	296,704
Continental Bank	3,757,445	3,633,389	601,484	665,025
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,190,596	1,158,893	162,181	252,399
Oriental Bank	578,858	560,700	67,359	91,401
Marine Bank	881,734	879,854	140,910	152,390
Atlantic Bank	626,763	633,789	59,494	69,152
Imp.&Traders' Bk	2,573,868	2,553,814	381,874	375,135
Park Bank	4,462,496	4,496,521	1,034,588	1,069,676
Artisans' Bank	1,044,293	1,030,125	132,424	151,347
Mech. B'g Ass'n	399,691	383,767	174,666	138,266
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	437,829	412,198	75,146	79,786
N. Y. Exch. Bank	294,404	293,982	23,434	24,284
Bull's Head Bank	374,874	386,121	33,251	38,105
N.Y.County Bank	389,451	382,463	47,733	43,499
Grocers' Bank	375,519	346,331	69,547	72,788
East River Bank	255,613	250,675	34,810	32,122
North River Bank	333,248	332,596	102,845	94,992
Total	129,540,050	129,349,245	29,472,056	29,380,712
	Increase...$190,805		Increase...$91,344	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.	DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 22.	Jan. 15.
Bk. of New-York	382,202	398,817	2,912,783	2,069,380
Manhattan Co	317,172	293,453	3,196,691	3,262,012
Merchants' Bank	173,927	171,835	5,618,129	5,420,574
Mechanics' Bank	264,785	261,715	3,526,747	3,563,699
Union Bank	176,481	171,091	2,650,657	2,425,077
Bk. of America	111,983	119,803	5,769,123	5,726,170
Phenix Bank	112,462	114,603	2,233,550	2,134,684
City Bank	....	....	1,706,983	1,638,011
Tradesmen's Bank	263,483	260,639	750,502	711,365
Fulton Bank	126,144	127,450	1,540,057	1,562,096
Chemical Bank	266,305	271,427	2,056,210	1,208,008
Merch. Exch. Bk	129,479	134,363	1,176,903	175,579
National Bank	130,969	140,680	1,078,153	1,046,242
Butch.& Drov.Bk	100,214	156,524	1,057,730	1,049,980
Mech. & Trad. Bk	115,219	112,360	696,006	687,079
Greenwich Bank	114,446	110,935	572,368	603,217
Leather Man. Bk	245,908	253,403	1,505,308	1,553,137
Seventh Ward Bk	163,793	173,413	824,772	792,630
Bk. St. New-York	241,540	266,275	3,912,692	2,974,406
Am. Exchange Bk	225,712	239,532	6,158,483	6,234,776
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,456,369	6,250,085
Broadway Bank	224,294	218,298	2,018,637	1,969,369
Ocean Bank	103,629	105,668	1,337,389	1,286,281
Mercantile Bank	37,443	35,568	2,280,271	2,238,238
Pacific Bank	126,640	123,889	916,465	940,728
Bk. of Republic	143,308	167,524	4,027,961	4,847,852
Chatham Bank	100,218	105,280	339,511	337,082
People's Bank	107,620	107,340	528,314	485,921
Bk. of N. America	80,947	82,498	1,108,455	1,037,060
Hanover Bank	74,581	77,739	752,032	706,892
Irving Bank	101,315	105,848	728,069	699,092
Metropolitan Bk	239,623	239,025	4,550,740	4,608,858
Citizens' Bank	126,076	131,622	583,269	555,648
Nassau Bank	114,907	116,152	1,009,496	984,351
Market Bank	167,118	169,118	1,131,285	1,125,230
St. Nicholas Bank	91,408	90,228	857,651	865,478
Shoe & Leath. Bk	88,669	81,892	5,073,037	4,251,793
Corn Exch. Bank	121,470	125,153	972,727	936,322
Continental Bank	161,359	156,000	2,565,516	2,554,906
Bk. of Commw'lth	151,862	155,942	821,295	859,880
Oriental Bank	85,321	88,935	380,101	382,126
Marine Bank	113,080	112,765	456,748	471,227
Atlantic Bank	92,614	94,524	308,722	320,412
Imp.& Traders' Bk	200,388	199,533	1,529,339	1,512,533
Park Bank	182,814	181,615	3,570,723	3,581,232
Artisans' Bank	85,902	88,439	665,339	671,498
Mech. B'g Ass'n	65,048	66,227	237,951	248,085
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	109,519	121,061	269,108	244,550
N. Y. Exch. Bank	98,769	105,218	297,136	288,422
Bull's Head Bank	94,229	97,934	334,963	346,068
N. Y. County Bk	74,229	78,310	317,956	303,761
Grocers' Bank	40,954	42,391	276,052	261,639
East River Bank	80,853	78,523	157,198	153,111
North River Bank	51,839	55,611	301,145	298,368
Total	7,457,245	7,586,163	95,066,400	95,456,323
	Decrease...$128,819		Decrease...$389,392	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....MONDAY, Jan. 24.

At a trustee's sale, to-day, by Mr. BLEECKER, was sold one full lot on the south side of Eighty-ninth-street, 230 feet east of Fourth-avenue, under a quit-claim title, which, however, was stated to be good; bought by C. V. ANDERSON for $630.

Murray Hill.—JOHN H. SHERWOOD, Esq., has lately bought eleven lots on Madison-avenue, eight of W. M. BENJAMIN, Esq., comprising the block on the east side between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and three of EUGENE A. LIVINGSTON, Esq., on the north east corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, at prices ranging from $7,500 to $8,500 per lot. HENRY W. BELCHER, Esq., has bought of W. E. SEDGWICK four lots, two on Madison avenue, adjoining those that Mr. SHERWOOD bought of Mr. LIVINGSTON and two 175 feet east from the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, running through to Fortieth-street, prices not given. Mr. SHERWOOD has since sold the two lots on the northeast corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, 49 ft. 5 in. front by 100 feet in depth, to WM. HAWKSWORTH TOWNSEND, Esq., for $18,000. Mr. TOWNSEND will build, the coming Summer, a very fine house on these lots covering the whole front, and equal in style and cost, as we are assured, to anything on the Avenue. There are now building on Madison-avenue, between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets, thirty-two houses, most of them large and expensive buildings; the Belgian pavement was laid down in this Avenue last Summer and has added increased value to real estate thereon.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold three lots south side of Sixty-seventh-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $2,525 per lot.

Also, five lots south side of Sixth-sixth-street, 225 feet west of Fourth-avenue at $2,000 per lot.

We report the sale of [illegible] through lots (four) between Sixty-second and [illegible]-third streets, 550 feet east of Fifth-avenue, also of one lot on the northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Sixty-second-street, all full size, for $1[illegible].

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR firm; superfine, $5 62½@$5 75. WHEAT steady; white, $1 48@$1 55; red, $1 35@$1 37. CORN dull and tending downwards; yellow, 78c.@79c. PORK buoyant; Mess, $18 50. LARD, 12½c.@13½c. in bbls. and kegs. WHISKY firm at 27c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 24.

FLOUR firm, at $5 75 for superfine Ohio and Howard-street. WHEAT in demand, at $1 40@$1 50 for white, and $1 35@$1 38 for red. CORN dull; yellow 76c.@78c.; white 74c.@75c. PROVISIONS unchanged, but tending upward. WHISKY dull, at 27½c.@28c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 22.

COTTON advancing. Sales to-day 3,000 bales, of which 1,400 were taken at 12c. for middling.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 22.

COTTON dull. Sales to-day, 2,500 bales Middling, 11¼c.@11½c.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Jan. 24.

The COTTON statement in the *Constitutionalist* of to-day foots up the increased receipts of the year 952,000 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday*—*First Board*—$22,443 Pennsylvania 5s, 93¾; $1,000 City 6s, 99¾; $500 do., 99; $2,000 do., P. R. R., 99¾; $1,000 do., 10[illegible]¼; $500 City Gas 6s, 99¾; $2,400 City 5s, 36; $7,500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 66¾; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 92½; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 84½; $2,000 do., '75, 85; $500 Reading 6s, '43, 94; $1,000 Morris Canal 6s, 60; $800 Lehigh 6s, '70, 97½; 13 Harrisburg Railroad, 58½; 39 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; 4 Morris Canal, Pref., 105; 350 Reading Railroad, 24⅞; 50 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 25; 50 Union Canal, Pref., 2¾; 2 Minehill Railroad, 58; 5 Second and Third-street Railroad, 36; 50 Long Island Railroad, 11; 28 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 20 120; 14 Norristown Railroad, 55; 14 Lehigh Valley Railroad, 43⅞; 32 Mechanics' Bank, 28; 10 Bank of Northern Liberties, 60¾.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, 104¾; Philadelphia 6s, 99@99¼; Philadelphia 6s, new, 103@103¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 93@94¾; Reading Railroad, 24⅞@25⅛; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 83¾@84¼; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 93@94; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '86, 73½@74; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅞@43¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mort. 6s, 101@103; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mort. 6s, 92¼@92½; Morris Canal, Consolidated, 47@48½; Morris Canal Preferred, 104½@105½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 71½@72; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 74¾@75¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9@9¼; Williamsport and Elmira 7s, 1st mort., 71@73; Williamsport and Elmira 2d mort., 55@57; Long Island, 11@11¼; Girard Bank, 12¼@12½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 49@49½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation Scrip, 27@28; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½@8¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 66½@66¾; New-Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 5@6; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Niagara	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Circassian	Jan. 27	New-York	Galway.
City of Washington	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb. 5	New-York	Southamp'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Circassian	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 8	Bremen	New-York.
Arago	Jan. 12	Southamp'n	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 22	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	Feb. 1	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.
FOR HAVANA.			
Black Warrior	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 4	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark J. M. Morales, from Havana—Mrs. Mary Beemer and son.

In brig Betsy Ames, from Marseilles—Capt. Lindsey, (late of bark W. H. Chandler,) and two others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 5 08 | Moon rises.... 0 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 35 | Gov. Island.1 24 | Hell Gate.... 2 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Steamer Artisan, Foster, Baltimore, ——.

Ships Union, Small, Calcutta, R. C. McKay & Sons; Lookout, Sherwood, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Catherine, Willey, Valparaiso, W. Bartlett.

Bark M. C. Dyer, Fickett, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Sparkling Sea, Wiswall, Aspinwall, Ingalls & Carman.

Schooners Challenge, Winsor, San Francisco, J. E. Earle & Co.; Yorktown, Woglon, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; M. Tilton, Tilton, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Hiawatha, Simonton, Cardenas, Babcock, Randell & Co.; Moonlight, Movers, Galveston, ——; A. R. Wetmore, Bogert, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Geo. Henry, Felds, Newbern, L. S. Davis.

Sloop Tantivy, Chapman, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsey, Portland 31 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamtug Rescue, Cummings, Boston, having in tow bark Crusoe.

Steamtug Achilles, Hennesy, Newport, R. I., 18 hours, to Russel Sturges, with ship Mary Bradford in tow.

Ship Mary Bradford, (of Warren, R. I.,) Thompson, London Nov. 17, via Newport, R. I., 18 hours, with mdse. and 22 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Nov. 19, lat. 49 20, lon. 5, spoke Br. brig Arnou, from Penang for Falmouth, Eng., 180 ds. out, and supplied her with provisions. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage, broke rudder traces, unshipped rudder, &c., was towed on from Newport by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Hennesy.

Ship Gen. Berry, (of Boston,) Davis, Rochelle 47 ds., with brandy, &c., to master.

Bark Crusoe, (of Boston,) Weston, Boston 40 hours, in ballast to Crosby, Crocker & Co. Was towed to this port by steamtug Rescue, Capt. Cummings.

Bark T. M. Morales, Burmeister, Havana 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co. Had light northerly winds up to Hatteras.

Brig Nebraska, Bradshaw, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with potatoes to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Jacob Dock, Thompson, Apalachicola 14 ds., with hides, tobacco, &c., to Post, Smith & Co.

Brig Betsy Ann, (of Wells, Me.,) Bartlett, Marseilles Sept. 26, passed Gibraltar Oct. 4, via Bermuda Jan. 11, with madder, almonds, &c., to Dean & Post. Experienced heavy weather on the passage—sprung foremast, lost and split sails, and became short of provisions and water; put into Bermuda Dec. 14, to repair damages and procure provisions. Has one of the crew frostbitten.

Schr. D. H. Leighton, Tracy, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Stella Mar, (Br.,) Farrell, Halifax, N. S., 10 ds., with oats to Whitman & Bros.

Schr. Thomas Holcomb, Goslee, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman. 20th inst., off Hatteras, spoke schr. Manhassett, from New-York, bd. S.

Schr. Crisis, Phinney, Boston 6 ds., mdse. to master.

SAILED—Ships Lookout, for San Francisco; Silas Greenman, for New-Orleans.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunrise, W. N. W.; sunset, S. W.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Mary Bradford, of Warren, R. I., (previously reported,) had rudder broken during a severe gale on the 15th inst.; no other damage of consequence. She will proceed with the assistance of a steamtug.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 5.—The brig Ida Emma, from Rio, bound to New-York, put in here leaky, with foretopmast gone, and mainmast sprung. One hundred bags coffee were saturated by salt water and condemned by survey to be sold. The wood is being put ashore, and will be sent on. The vessel will likely be condemned.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.)

MOBILE, Jan. 17.—The ship South Carolina (previously reported) still remains ashore. Two steamtugs tried to pull her off, but without success, as she is in 8 feet of water, and drawing 11 feet. Another attempt will be made to-day, and with a high tide she may be got off.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

MISSING VESSEL.—The schr. Eudora Imogen, Capt. Allen, with a cargo of coal for this port, sailed from New-York about two weeks since, and had not been heard of up to Saturday. It is feared that she foundered during the gale a week ago. The body of a man was picked up at Miller's Point, on Long Island, (opposite Stratford,) a few days since, answering in some respects to the description Capt. Allen. The vessel belongs in Westport, Conn., where Capt. A. and some of his crew belong. Mr. Cornelius Allen, a son of the captain of the missing schr., started for Miller's Point on Saturday to investigate the matter.—*From the New-Haven Journal of this morning.*

The U. S. Revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin, returned to Savannah on the 21st, from a cruise south of Augustine, Fla. On the morning of the 17th, at 3½ A. M., weather hazy, passed close to a wreck having the appearance of a ship or bark, with the masts cut away, about ten feet above water. Sent an officer in a boat to examine her, but owing to the thickness of the weather could not decide upon her rig, her hull being submerged. On the 20th, when in lat. 31 39 N., passed the same wreck, hove to, and sent an officer to make a more thorough examination; he reports her to be the wreck of a bark, with the masts cut away about 8 feet above decks, sails and rigging attached, studding sail booms partly rigged out, and courses furled. As there was a strong current setting to the S. and E., past the wreck, it had the appearance of being anchored. It lies in 11 fathoms water, and in the track of vessels running up north from Florida, and would be a most serious obstacle to encounter at night, or in heavy weather.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 24, sundown—Ship Silas Greenman, a clipper ship, a bark and two brigs, clear of the bar, bound out. Wind S. E.; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 24, sundown—The Webb in the southern offing, bound in. Wind S. E., light.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 24, sundown—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light from S. E.

BOSTON, Jan. 24—The schr. Maria, from Calais bound to New-York, arrived here in distress, leaking about 1,200 strokes per hour.

Spoken, &c.

Margaret Pryde—Br. brig, of Whitby, N. S., strg. E., Nov. 20, lat. 48 13, lon. 10.

Foreign Ports.

Cld. at Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 6, brig Lilian, Shackford, Jacksonville; 8th, cld. brig Ocean Isle, Barestrup, Philadelphia.

Cld. at St. George's, Bermuda, Jan. 10, ship Cerro Gordo, Withams, Baltimore.